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Chernyshev Criticizes U.S. on Verification

LD231422 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 23 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 23 TASS—TASS military news analyst Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

For years Washington has demanded "the most stringent and comprehensive verification arrangements", including "on-site inspections at any time and in any place", to monitor compliance with arms control agreements.

The U.S. side has frustrated talks, refused to ratify treaties and to declare a moratorium on nuclear explosions, and renounced agreements on the pretext of the existing system of checks being "inadequate".

The New York Times conceded recently that demands for on-site inspections had long been a stick hardliners had liked to wield over the Russians' heads.

However, now that the possibility of signing disarmament agreements has become real as the USSR has declared its intention to press for the most stringent verification system, including on-site inspections without the right to refuse them,in Washington they have suddenly realized the stick can hit both ways—and had a rude awakening.

The gear has been put into reverse and the U.S. delegation to Geneva has received instructions to drop its earlier "tough" verification demands.

So the differences in the Soviet and U.S. fundamental approaches to verification have now manifested themselves most strikingly.

The Soviet Union has always taken the view that verification is not an end in itself, that its principal purpose is to help effect practical measures to check the arms race and that the scope of verification arrangements should therefore match the nature and scope of commitments to limit and reduce arms.

This is why the USSR has always objected to unreasonably obstrusive verification measures to be attached to agreements on insignificant cuts in armed forces and armaments.

The situation has now changed dramatically.

Having adopted a new mode of political thinking, worked out a strategy for building a world free from nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, and substantiated the need for deep reductions in conventional arms and armed forces down to the level of reasonable sufficiency, the Soviet Union has unveiled a set of initiatives making it possible to start moving to these goals.

Verification requirements on this path should be entirely different, calling for foolproof, incontestable, dependable, most stringent and painstaking ways of making one 100-percent sure that arms are really being scrapped, obligations as to the remaining weapons are being honored, and bans are not being bypassed.

This kind of verification will match the scope of the tasks and for this reason the USSR is currently pressing for the strictest on-site inspection and has suggested a whole gamut of forms and methods of monitoring.

Washington's stand is a stark contrast.

Americans themselves are fairly blunt about their administration's backpedaling on the issue of verification.

The Philadelphia Inquirer described Washington's review of verification demands as a classical case of a ploy being abandoned as soon as the other side had shown readiness to buckle down to solving the problem in real earnest.

The New York Times explained that the spot check demands initially publicized by Ronald Reagan had been made because the White House had thought the Soviet Union would never accept them and so no agreement would see the light of day.

The Soviet Union has not only agreed to the most stringent verification, it is insisting on it.

This has come as a shock to the Pentagon, the C.I.A. and a number of other American agencies. They have been talking a lot about the American society being "open" and the Soviet "closed", but now that they have been invited to put those claims to the test, they are showing the white feather.

The London-based *Daily News* commented that the United States, scared by the prospect of having Soviet inspectors in its territory, had made a U-turn on the issue.

The aboutface has confirmed that all Washington's claims of verification being a road block to real disarmament have been mere bluff.

Moscow TV Reports on Missile Agreement

U.S Reactions Noted

LD210606 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 21 Sep 87

[Report by correspondents Yuriy Ulyanov and Vadim Lobachenko; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] [Ulyanov] Hello, comrades! It is not often that foreign news agencies, television, radio, and newspapers treat a world event as a major story for several days. Such an event is the Soviet-U.S. talks in Washington. This is understandable—for the first time in the history of the existence of these terrible nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union and the United States have managed to reach the common view that both sides should get rid of two classes of missiles capable of carrying nuclear weapons over a distance of 500 to 5,500 km. True, this is not an official treaty as yet, but in a joint statement USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State Shultz expressed the confidence that the treaty will be signed before the end of the year.

These talks were not easy. Judge for youselves. Our country first proposed as far back as 1946 that an international convention banning production of nuclear weapons and destruction of the stacks be concluded. The United States has said no for 40 years, making one objection after the other. We have made great concessions in agreeing to leave aside the UK and French nuclear arsenals. A decisive factor in achieving a final settlement at the talks, as was stated at the news conference in Washington, was the article by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev—"The Reality and Guarantees of a Secure World"—published in *Pravda* last Thursday. It has met with great response throughout the world. Petrovskiy, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, told our correspondent the kind of reaction it has met in the United Nations:

[Petrovskiy, live or recorded] The article has been interpreted as a kind of Soviet doctrine for a safe world. What are they taking note of here? That the article contains the answer not only to what must be done, but also to how it should be done, how a nonnuclear and nonviolent world can become a political reality by the end of this century. Another element to note is the fact that at the same time that Soviet-U.S. accords on nuclear disarmament are being sought, the Soviet Union is supporting the development and intensifacation of efforts of the international community to resolve the most acute and pressing problems not only on disarmament but also on all problems facing the world community.

[Ulyanov] It is quite understandable that the results of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Washington were heartily welcomed at the UN—not only the missile agreement, but also that decisions have been made to step up joint efforts toward reaching an agreement on reducing the most powerful, strategic nuclear missiles; to reach an agreement on eventually halting nuclear tests; and to resolve other important problems. The printers in the world's news agencies are going nonstop. They are reporting speeches by statesmen and commentaries by political observers, all of which to some extent give a positive evaluation of the results of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Washington. Or course, the results of the talks are being discussed widely in the United States itself.

[Lobachenko, identified by screen caption] Indeed the reaction of the U.S. press is not at all uniform. But it could not be any other way in a society as polarized as that of the United States. Two clear-cut trends can be traced in the commentaries and reviews: one is positive, understanding the historic importance of Soviet-U.S. agreements. [passage omitted on quotes from *The New York Times*]

But alongside these sensible articles, the U.S. press is quickly filling up with statements and protests from the extreme right, which is opposed to a Soviet-U.S. disarmament agreement. A statement by Secretary of Defense Weinberger opposing individual parts of the agreement is being eulogized. Additionally, it has been noted that the Pentagon chose the day of the success in the Soviet-U.S. talks in Washington to announce the speeding up of work on the Star Wars program. According to press reports, a fight is underway in the Republican Party between the ultraright and the moderates over whether the Soviet-U.S. agreement does not give too many advantages to the Soviet Union. U.S. rightwingers are trying to fight and block the prospects for a historic Soviet-U.S. agreement on disarmament, an agreement that not only sensible Americans, not only our people, but all people are looking forward to impatiently.

Zorin on U.S Attitudes

LD230922 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 22 Sep 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] A leading topic in the world press is the accords reached during the recent conversations between the USSR minister of foreign affairs and the U.S. secretary of state. Over to Soviet television's political observer, Valentin Zorin:

[Zorin] Hello comrades! It really has been a long time since the mass media around the world have devoted such a great deal of time and space to an event such as the Soviet-U.S. talks. These steps are creating a real possibility for an agreement on the complete scrapping of two classes of nuclear weapons—medium-range and operational-tactical missiles—in the very near future. U.S. newspapers, television, and radio are particularly generous with commentaries. Moreover, the U.S. commentary can be divied into two unequal parts: the vast majority of them are of a positive nature—I would even say certain ones are a little overenthusiastic and premature in their assessment of the outcome. Obviously, the approaching presidential elections and the desire to gain political capital in certain circles are telling. The other commentary is particularly negative in spirit, enough said.

As for the positive reaction, if one leaves aside certain political calculations, the commentary basically reflects the mood and aspirations of a broad cross-section of the U.S. public, and has been covered over the past few days in our press. Today I would particularly like to discuss the stance of those in the United States who, having discarded the mask of fine appearances, have now come straight out against the Soviet-U.S. agreement. It is hardly worth elaborating on the attitude of the circles of the military and industrial complex to the agreement. The 20 largest Pentagon contractors alone received orders worth more than $70 billion last year. For them the agreement is literally a direct (and not inconsiderable) loss.

There are in United States people who are truly worried that the agreement may turn out to be disadvantageous for the United States, and not only in political circles. For example, they say that the U.S. Pershings, which are to be scrapped under the terms of the agreement, are situated in Europe and can reach the territory of the Soviet Union. The range of the Soviet SS-20 missiles, also deployed in Europe, does not allow them to reach U.S. territory. The conclusion therefore is that the agreement is advantageous to one side—and opponents to the accord are getting a lot of mileage on this argument.

Where does this seemingly logical reasoning fail? The Pershings and SS-20's are far from being the only lethal weapons aimed at one another, and let us say bluntly that their scrapping will not be of any decisive significance to the overall military balance. What will remain is easily sufficient, including the U.S. side. The agreement being prepared is not intended to change the balance of power in favor of one side or the other, but is primarily a political and psychological breakthrough that should lay the foundations for a chain reaction of real disarmament. As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev writes in his recent article "The Reality and Guarantees of a Secure World," the treaty on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles would be a good prelude to progress at the talks for a major 50 percent reduction in strategic offensive armaments, under conditions of the strict observance of the ABM Treaty.

Fears are being expressed in Washington that the scrapping of medium-range and operational-tactical missiles will give the Warsaw Pact an advantage in conventional weapons. But the point is that the atmosphere of trust coming about will clear the road for this problem to be resolved as well. It is no accident that Comrade Gorbachev's article stressed that in thinking of progress toward a nuclear-free world it is essential to come to an agreement about a sharp reduction in the level of nonnuclear armaments.

By the way, an attempt in the United States to remain quiet about this most important article has become an unhappy fact these days. As evidence, New York Governor Mario Cuomo, a possible presidential candidate currently in Moscow, left the shores of the Hudson days after the publishing of this article but only found out about it after he arrived in our capital. What about ordinary Americans? The intrigues of the opponents of the Soviet-U.S. agreement, however, do not determine today's political weather. Of course one should not underestimate them. We have not forgotten how a majority in the U.S. Senate refused to ratify the already signed SALT II Treaty. However, throughout the world, including in the United States, wide support for progress at the Soviet-U.S. talks is a real political factor; a kind of banner for our time.

Zubkov Commentary

LD231744 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 23 Sep 87

[From "The World Today" program, presented by Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] The Soviet-U.S. accord on eliminating two classes of nuclear missiles continues to provoke positive responses throughout the world. [passage omitted]

However, the reaction to the accord on eliminating medium- and shorter-range missiles has by no means evoked feelings of optimism in everyone. Dissatisfied voices have also been heard, alleging that the accord will undermine the doctrine of flexible response, and the firmness of the U.S. undertaking to defend Western Europe. A polemic has developed on this. The British *The Observer* noted that "The alarm is not groundless, but exaggerated." As *The Observer* also notes, NATO has enormous stocks of nuclear weapons, and the United States still has hundreds of thousands of servicemen stationed in Western Europe. Commentaries express the suggestion that probably quite a lot of other U.S. weaponry will appear on the continent in order to calm the alarmed Europeans. One can only share the view of those observers who are writing that it is not advisable to strive for the elimination of one sort of weapon in exchange for another.

But this cannot be excluded. Alas, it is being confirmed: Officials in the Pentagon have now started talking about compensation for the losses. By losses they naturally mean the forthcoming elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles. *The Washington Times* reported these new Pentagon plans. The U.S. Navy plans for a major increase in the number of sea-based cruise missiles. At present there are 125 of them, but there will be 758 in about 8 years. The Pentagon considers these F-15E fighters to be fine nuclear carriers. It is proposed that up to 400 of them will be procured. *The Washington Times* also reports other details of the plans for a buildup of the arsenals of U.S. weaponry. This is not just a proposal. It will all be the subject of study in November at the fall session of NATO conferences.

MBFR Negotiator Cited on Paris Talks

PM211020 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 17 Sep 87 p 14

[Interview with Valerian Mikhaylov, head of Soviet delegation to MBFR talks, by Jean-Paul Pierot on 16 September; place not given]

[Text] The 35 countries participating in the CSCE talks in Vienna will be reassembling next week after a summer break of several weeks. During this round the delegations are due to put the last touches to the final document and to draw up a new agenda for negotiations on disarmament in Europe.

Valerian Mikhaylov, head of the Soviet delegation to the MBFR talks, consulted with French officials on 14-16 September before returning to the CSCE conference.

Yesterday the Soviet negotiator answered questions from *L'Humanite*.

[Pierot] What is your assessment of your talks in Paris?

[Mikhaylov] The impact of the international negotiations is creating a positive climate. All states must play their part in the disarmament process, but Soviet-U.S. relations are crucial. I have in mind the talks that our foreign minister is conducting with Mr Shultz.

[Pierot] Have your talks with France been positive?

[Mikhaylov] There is a purpose in all consultations, irrespective of what assessment you may form of them, because they grant you a better understanding of others' position.

Unfortunately I have to say that the French position on certain aspects of disarmament—especially nuclear and chemical—can often be described as unacceptable. It is to be hoped, however, that this attitude will not remain fixed. In coordination with the other NATO countries, France has put forward its proposals for the future Vienna negotiations. This plan excludes talks on tactical nuclear weapons. The Soviet side cannot understand this refusal to discuss land-based forces—including nuclear forces—as a whole.

[Pierot] What is your opinion of French Defense Minister Andre Giraud's remarks Tuesday about the scale of the Soviet conventional military strength and about West European defense, which includes nuclear weapons?

[Mikhaylov] The French defense minister's remarks show that the French authorities still cling to the obsolete conception of nuclear deterrence. It is this very conception that has become the chief obstacle to better East-West understanding.

Nuclear deterrence cannot ensure security. An alternative to this doctrine must be found. There is a growing realization in the world that security and peace depend on the absence of nuclear weapons. Following Mikhail Gorbachev's 15 January 1986 declaration (for a world without nuclear weapons by the end of the century) the West considered this plan unrealistic. Now we are seeing that it is becoming a reality. We consider the champions of nuclear deterrence the champions of a mentality that ensures neither the peoples' security nor world peace.

[Pierot] What future do you see for the Vienna negotiations and what will the Soviet Union have to say there?

[Mikhaylov] The future will depend on the efforts of all states. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned—and I hope I speak for our allies too—we will do everything necessary to expedite the preparatory work. We advocate major armed forces reductions in Europe, within which context imbalances on certain points will be eliminated—particularly those due to history. Although these imbalances are not of a menacing kind, as experts at the London and Stockholm institutes have shown, we are willing to take into account certain Western anxieties and hope that our counterparts will adopt the same attitude toward our own anxieties.

CW Weapon Destruction Plant Described

PM181140 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 5

["Reportage From a Construction Site Near Chapayevsk" for IZVESTIYA by TASS special correspondents O. Moskovskiy and L. Chernenko: "This Plant Will Destroy Weapons"]

[Excerpts] Chapayevsk, Kuybyshev Oblast—This enterprise will not produce output. It will...destroy it. Here, in complex technological processes, chemical munitions will be deprived of their lethal power. They will become ordinary scrap metal. Here mankind's age-old dream of "forging swords into plowshares" will come true. For the first time in history a plant is being created which will work for disarmament. [passage omitted]

How will this unusual enterprise operate? Rendering toxic substances harmless and nontoxic is a very complex scientific and technical task. Our country's scientists and experts in the field of organic, inorganic, analytical, and other spheres of chemistry have worked on tackling it. As a result a unique technology has been developed, based on physical and chemical processes.

In the chain of technological processes the toxic substances will lose their toxic properties and be converted into ordinary chemical compounds, acids, and salts. It is important to emphasize that this conversion is irreversible. It is impossible to use them to reproduce the toxic substances. Solid and liquid waste will be burned in a special installation. The destruction technology is virtually waste-free.

The production capacities for the destruction of chemical weapons being created near Chapayevsk are crucial, saya Hero of the Soviet Union Colonel General V.K. Pikalov, USSR Defense Ministry chief of chemical troops. They will be created in two phases, reaching design targets in 1988. The main task of the Chapayevsk chemical weapon destruction facility is to test all the scientific and technical solutions on the basis of which a future technological production facility will be created. This facility will ensure the destruction of all the country's stockpiles of chemical weapons within the time scale to be defined by a convention. After modification our facility will operate as a conventional, peaceful chemicals enterprise.

But while the Soviet Union is making efforts to create an atmosphere of confidence, while we are building an enterprise for the desruction of chemical weapons, the United States is stepping up efforts to produce binary chemical weapons. Another $500 million or so is being allocated for this purpose. Over the next 10 years the

United States plans to spend more than $12 billion on chemical warfare preparations. Is it worth investing these colossal funds, if there is a sincere desire to adopt a real convention on a total chemical weapons ban? Is not this another barrier to the conclusion of such a convention?

Our country shows a true desire to surmount barriers on the path to the conclusion of a convention. A new step was recently taken: Representatives of the 40 states taking part in the talks and the 10 observer states were sent invitations to visit the Shikhany military facility in the USSR to study standard models of our chemical munitions and technology for their destruction. The general secretary of the Disarmament Conference, representatives of Switzerland and Senegal, and foreign journalists accredited to Geneva and Moscow were invited to the Shikhany military facility. In a short time the Soviet Union will also be inviting foreign guests to the facility where chemical weapons will be destroyed.

We continue our conversation with Colonel V. Solovyev.

"The technology that will be used at the enterprise makes it possible to ensure a high degree of safety for servicing personnel and for the surrounding settlements. Moreover the minimum number of people will work in the industrial zone—highly skilled engineers and technicians. The control of the processes is automated and wide use will be made of robotics. To increase reliability, the technology incorporates a guaranteed fail-safe system and a triple direct-observation monitoring system [troynaya sistema obyektivnogo kontrolya]. It is based on the latest achievements of instrument making and computer technology. The system makes it possible to monitor everything that happens to a specimen from the moment it arrives at the warehouse until its destruction. Sensitive instruments will record any deviation in the course of the technological process and warn of the slightest leakage of toxic substances. All this facilitates the work of international verification, whose demands are taken into account in the creation of the enterprise in the Chapayevsk region."

The monitoring system of all technological processes is linked to a modern electronic computer control complex. Special technological equipment has been developed, incorporating many original scientific, technical, and engineering ideas.

The facilities which Col Solovyev pointed out to us on the model are already taking shape at the construction site. Preparations for construction began in January 1987. Work is now in full swing. A railroad branch has been brought up to the construction site, a high-voltage electricity transmission line has been built, and a gas pipeline is being brought in. The walls of the main technological block, where the destruction of chemical weapons will take place, are springing up. Construction schedules are being adhered to strictly. Housing and sociocultural facilities are being erected simultaneously with the industrial zone. A five-story apartment block and several cottages will soon receive their new inhabitants.

Loads are constantly arriving at the construction site. Technological equipment has begun to arrive. Its installation and tuning will begin in the near future. [passage omitted]

Shevardnadze's 23 Sep UN Address

LD240244 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2050 GMT 23 Sep 87

["Shevardnadze Speech—Full"—TASS headline]

[Text] New York, 23 Sep (TASS)—Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today addressed here the 42d session of the UN General Assembly. He said:

Comrade President, distinguished delegates, one of this organization's rules of procedure reserves a minute for prayer and meditation. Each session of the UN General Assembly is an occasion for reflecting about the future of the world. Today, the world is on the threshold of great changes, and our thoughts are about that.

For the first time in history, the idea of nuclear disarmament is close to the beginning of fulfillment. It is not a new idea. What is new is that this is proving to be possible. Only yesterday, all we could see ahead of us was a blank wall. Today, we can see far ahead. Two thousand warheads are but a small part of nuclear arsenals, but big enough for its disappearance to give the world a new vision.

Agreement on these weapons is only a small part of what has happened. Something much more important has happened. The Soviet Union and the United States have together finally authored the first word in the nuclear-free lexicon. When this word becomes deed, the world will also gain in knowledge. It will realize that nuclear weapons and security are not synonymous, and that security becomes stronger when these weapons disappear.

For now, this principle has been established in a specific case. But it is already being established in practice. The whole question now is whether we will be able, proceeding from the same logical premise, to abandon the entire nuclear arsenal rather than just a part of it, and to scrap all weapons of mass destruction. The Soviet Union is convinced that we will be able to do so; the launching pad is small, but it does provide a boost for a great undertaking. The recent agreement may be followed by accord on reducing, by as much as one half, strategic weapons, provided, of course, that the treaty limiting ABM systems is preserved.

Today, there is an increasingly realistic prospect of a convention on the prohibition and complete destruction of chemical weapons. We can expect a productive development of the parallel process of reduction of conventional weapons, based on the concept of sufficiency. There is a possibility of making headway because we have bold ideas and willingness to remove the remaining obstacles.

An affirmative answer to the question of whether it is possible to scrap nuclear arsenals will become a reality if the international community once again helps us.

There is no need here to claim the palm of victory, which does not go together well with the olive branch of peace. I could describe how the Soviet Union worked toward the global double zero, but let others claim the credit if they wish. For that matter, if we have to compete in something it should only be in nuclear disarmament. The important thing for us is that what was sought has now been achieved, and the outcome is not at variance with the will of the majority.

We are moved by the enthusiasm with which the world has welcomed the agreement. It once again convinced us that we are on the right track. Listening to the voices of approval and solidarity, which drown out the morose and solitary voice of nuclear profiteers, your Soviet colleagues—without sharing the euphoria and yet without curbing the optimism—keenly feel that today all of us here are truly United Nations. United not merely by the formal membership in this organization, but by a common destiny and a shared objective.

Thank you for this wonderful feeling. It should be preserved and carried further.

Thank you for the atmosphere of a unity of thought, cooperation and support which alone could produce an agreement.

In that sense the agreement is yours. And the fact that it belongs to everyone is, as we see it, the best guarantee for its implementation.

"We were born to live together. And our community is like an arch which holds precisely because the stones keep each other from falling...."

One is amazed by the ability of human thought to establish the supreme ethical law for all times. "We were born to live together", Seneca wrote to Lucilius many centuries ago in his "moral letters", but it is only today that this idea is being understood as the imperative demand of our time.

Today, Lenin's decree of peace is perceived as a message of supreme morality, addressed to our time. The repudiation of secret treaties, open and public conduct of international affairs, the immediate withdrawal from the war and its rejection as a method for resolving conflicts reflected, even in 1917, a common need, which has now become the will of the entire international community.

It takes a long and difficult road for human thought to become action, but sooner or later its does happen.

When we were discussing in Washington the technical procedures for the destruction of nuclear warheads, we were suddenly struck by fact that just a year ago this had seemed to be something beyond the skies. Our American partners can also confirm this.

Words to express this are hard to find. Let us just say: The past gives a powerful impetus to the present, and the present gives guarantees to the future.

"Reality and the Guarantees of a Secure World". This title of Mikhail Gorbachev's article, published before this session, conveys the gist of our thinking today.

A secure world is possible. It is possible because anything different is too dangerous. The possibility of a secure world is commensurate with the need for it. This is the reality. As for the guarantees, we see them in a comprehensive system of security. Giving inspiration to and taking the lead in building such a system is a natural undertaking for the United Nations.

This, reduced to a concise formula, is the logic of that article, which develops the doctrine of a secure world. It stems from the history of our country and is a fruit of a political thinking that honestly analyzes the entire preceding period.

In this context I shall permit myself to remind this distinguished assembly that its 4nd session coincides with the eve of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

This is our celebration, and we are not imposing it on anyone. The feelings evoked by our state's birthday are ours. Nevertheless, I shall venture to share with you my thoughts on some international implications of that date.

I think it cannot be disputed that the October Revolution was a major event of this century, which has had a tremendous impact on the destinies of the peoples not only in the former Russian empire.

We think that the process of renovation which is under way in our country is more than just a strictly domestic affair of the Soviet Union.

It is impossible to describe as purely the Soviet Union's concern its desire to do away with one of the products of the Cold War, which is the split of the world into hostile alliances.

All this naturally is also part of the objectives of perestroyka—our process of change, while glasnost, openness, and dialogue are, logically, its instruments—in both domestic and foreign policies. Between them there exists a direct and open relationship, and one cannot be implemented without the other.

This, and this alone, allows me, when speaking about the 70th anniversary of our revolution, to invite you to think together.

If we have a concept of a world revolution, which is most closely linked to the process of revolutionary change in our country, we make no secret of it. It is this: organizing the entire human community on the basis of recognizing peace as a supreme existential value, human life, freedom and dignity as a general yardstick, and peaceful coexistence as a universal principle of relations among states. This concept, proclaimed in the political report to the 27th Congress of our Communist Party, has been substantiated by a series of practical steps taken by the Soviet Union.

Perestroyka has also heralded major changes in international affairs. It should not be obstructed.

But, of course, unlike 1917 or 1918, in 1987 no external action could halt our revolution. It is a different time, and a different country.

And that could be one of the greatest achievements of the October Revolution.

The price paid for this was enormous. It was set by the foreign intervention and the civil war, the ruined economy and the economic blockade, terror and the attempts to subvert the foundations of our multinational state, the Nazi aggression and the Cold War, which was imposed on us, nuclear blackmail and perennial attempts at political diktat.

Not a single day passed without making us pay the highest price.

Unlike many other revolutions, the October Revolution was the most bloodless. Unlike many others, its architects never intended to build their temple on blood. They never thought, as many had before them, that cruelty, violence and fear were the best glue to cement their ideal.

It was the policies of conspiracy, terror and intervention against Soviet Russia that made it shut and lock the doors and cut itself off from the hostile world.

In order to survive it was necessary to do the maximum within a minimum of historical time. A permanent lack of time and unending pressure on all fronts—they, too, helped create the conditions in which there were innocent victims and irreperable losses.

We are saying this for all to hear. There is not and there cannot be any justification for that. We do more than just say it. Being the heirs to both victories and defeats, accomplishments and errors, we are doing our utmost to consolidate the victories and to prevent even the slightest possibility of the errors being repeated either in domestic or in foreign policies.

This is a distinctive feature of our perestroyka, its dominant trend, an indicator of the vigour and health of our society, a guarantee of its future, of its profound internal democratism, openness and integrity. And there is no need to engage in linguistic research to try to provide the listeners with an English equivalent of the word "glasnost". One might go astray in a foreign language, as has already happened with the same speaker, who claimed that there is no word meaning "freedom" in the Russian language. And, generally, playing with words is dangerous in this audience, in which far from everyone is ready to applaud insults summarily flung at entire countries and peoples.

Freedom does serve peace—but it is not the freedom which is interpreted as a license to interfere in the affairs of others and to finance counterrevolution as the most profitable business.

As for our perestroyka, no one should indulge in illusions. We shall not turn off the main road or borrow from others their own norms and rules of democracy. Thank you for your advice, but we shall conduct perestroyka according to our own design, on our own socialist basis. Allow us to determine ourselves what the Soviet Union is going to be. It will be what the Soviet people want it to be.

Those who want to support us will also support the project of rebuilding international relations on a broad democratic basis. They will support the concept of a nuclear-free world and all questions to resolve the knottiest issues of world politics. For here the interests of most members of the community fully coincide.

This rostrum is not a pulpit for preaching "free enterprise", this hall is not a school room or a university auditorium, in which one can teach lessons of rhetoric or lecture the international community on the manners of "good political behavior". It is even less serious to adopt the tone of pastoral admonition to tell the organization that "sometimes it has strayed" and that "it is time for it to come home".

One can say, however, that this rostrum and this hall are the place where new political thought should raise its voice.

However much the world is split by confrontation and hated, it is united as it faces the need to preserve itself and to perpetuate humankind.

From this objective reality emerges another guiding light for new political thought: In our time the correlation between the national interest and the interest of all humankind has changed. It has changed in the sense that the truly national interests cannot be opposed to common interests.

If, under the pretext that something is contrary to the interests of national security or considerations or national prestige, you reject everything that is born by the political thought of the systems or governments which you do not like, then this will sooner or later boomerang against the genuine national interests of your own people.

New political thinking must put an end to that. New political thinking will put an end to that if it is put into action. And there is no doubt that it will be; for action, the unity of concept and implementation, of thought and its realization, or word and deed, are yet another crucial condition for the existence of mankind.

New political thinking will inevitably make its way, for it is nourished by some remarkable elements: By the accumulation of progressive political experience; by the strictly scientific analysis, evaluation and forecasts of contemporary realities, and, finally, by the freedom of new political thinking from national narrow-mindedness that provokes animosity towards countries, groups of countries or socio-political systems.

In this regard let me say that the policy of hostility towards socialism has gone bankrupt both in theory and in practice.

The very fact of the establishment of the United Nations contained the embryo of new political thought. Even then its principles were embodied in the articles of the UN Charter which is undoubtedly one of the greatest statutory instruments of all time and of all nations.

And the fact that our organization has been functioning for over 40 years now is testimony to the triumph of mankind's common interests over narrow-minded nationalism and big-power attitudes.

In fact, all post-war decades have been nothing else but a history of the struggle between outdated political concepts and new political thought which was born in the agony of war.

When life on earth depends on your ability to destroy it 20 times over, there is something wrong either with you and your trust in such a guarantee of life or with the very idea of deterrence. Most likely, it is both.

New political thought exposes the absurdity of the idea of safeguarding anyone's security with nuclear weapons.

However, a question immediately arises: Is it possible to ensure peace by other methods and do such methods exist at all? New political thought answers: Yes. And here again I would like to focus on a comprehensive system of international security.

As is clear from Mikhail Gorbachev's statements, we envision its formation as a multilinear process extended over time and implemented through collective efforts.

In substance, its objective is that peace should be ensured exclusively by the United Nations and its Security Council on the basis of strict observance of the principles and provisions of its charter.

I anticipate a question here: If that is the objective, then what is the meaning of your proposal? There is already the UN Charter and the universal organization for peace.

Let me recall that the United Nations was established for a world free of nuclear weapons and its charter was, naturally, designed to solve the problems of such a world.

Nuclear weapons produced a different reality, which in the final analysis made it impossible to use the United Nations fully as the principal machinery for the maintenance of peace and security. It so happened that the nuclear tumor limited the scope of and the possibilities for applying the charter. And now the prospect of militarization of space threatens to erode its principles even further.

There should be, however, no question of adapting the charter to the realities of the nuclear and space age or, even less so, of wrecking it. The charter is a great document, which even today contains all the provisions that mankind needs to live and solve its problems without wars.

Even the charter, however, cannot do the impossible. No organization, no set of rules, no code of behavior can save the world in the few minutes between the launching of a missile and a nuclear holocaust. If and when the implementation of the "star wars" programme begins, the "shagreen leather" of that time interval will shrink much further.

And yet that program has been touted here once again as a way "to ensure a safer world".

This is not so. And here I will refer to a person whose statements have been quoted so readily by the President of the United States, including the day before yesterday.

That person is academician Andrey Sakharov. I quote: "My opinion as regards this program is different from that of the Reagan administration...it is also wrong to assert that the existence of the SDI program has made the Soviet Union negotiate on disarmament. To the contrary, the SDI program impedes the negotiations".

If we are to believe the academician in one field then why should we not believe him in another, in which he really is a highest authority.

Leave the ocean of space to peaceful vessels, so that future generations may not have to build space minesweepers.

Excluding the nuclear and space component from the security equation is the only way toward real security.

We regard a comprehensive system of security as an interim program for reasserting the role of the United Nations and of its charter as the primary instruments for peace.

What, then, are the practical aspects of a comprehensive system? Over the past year the co-sponsors of the resolution on this question have held consultations with members of the United Nations and discussed their proposal at international forums. As a result, many things have now become clearer, our ideas have become more specific and an atmosphere of teamwork has emerged.

The system is taking precise shape in all its four aspects—politico-military, economic, environmental, and humanitarian.

In the politico-military area it comprises the obligations by governments not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, or any force or a threat of force; making military doctrines exclusively defensive in nature; making public the data regarding defense expenditures and calendars of exercises and maneuvers; adoption by all of the principle of non-offensive defense; and instituting a reliable system of verification.

We are convinced that a comprehensive system of security will also provide the keys to the settlement of regional conflict situations. This may be one of the most difficult tasks. In this connection, I will make a brief digression to address some ideas presented here the other day. I am referring to the statement made by the President of the United States the day before yesterday. I am not going to enjoy engaging in polemics with him. The emotions evoked by the agreement we have reached, my status as a guest, and respect for seniority restrain me from taking up, point by point, the allegations and arguments which are groundless in the extreme. But since the President mentioned the human heart claiming, as it were, a monopoly on having a heart, while denying it to others, I should like to say this:

It is heartless to declare countries and continents as zones of special interest for the "free world", from which it pumps into its economy the resources blonging to other peoples;

It is heartless to recruit and arm mercenaries, to proclaim them freedom-fighters, and to pay millions of dollars for the murders committed by them;

It is heartless to put into the hands of bandits the weapons they use to shoot down civilian airplanes.

The human heart is a very sensitive organ. It shudders at such treatment.

Those who have not suffered have no compassion for anyone. As for us, we know what war on our own territory means. Therefore it is not for rhetorical effect that we declare our support for the efforts of the United Nations.

It plays an important peace-making role in Afghanistan, where the mission of the personal representative of the United Nations secretary general combines organically with the policy of national reconciliation. It is now becoming increasingly evident that the Afghans themselves are able to determine the future of their country, and indeed are doing so. The new encouraging trend corresponds to our sincere desire to withdraw Soviet forces from Afghanistan as soon as possible, and in this we meet with full understanding on the part of the Afghan leadership.

In Central America, the states of the region have themselves made impressive headway toward long-awaited peace. Their success is shared by members of the Contadora Group and of the Support Group, by all Latin American countries.

Dialogue between the countries of Indochina and Asean has revealed some promising elements. The policy of national reconciliation is beginning to work also in Kampuchea.

Real possibilities exist for a settlement of the Korean problem. The yearning of the Korean people for an easing of tensions in the peninsula and for the withdrawal of foreign troops and nuclear weapons cannot but evoke sympathy.

The United Nations has a detailed plan for putting into effect the resolution on the granting of independence to the people of Namibia, whose implementation would also constitute a major step towards a settlement of the situation in southern Africa.

A consensus is emerging in favor of convening a conference on the Middle East problem.

In Cyprus, our organization and its secretary general have also been acting vigorously, refusing to retreat in the face of obstacles.

Here is our view of the situation in the Persian Gulf: It has become critically dangerous and can get out of control. We are not at all pleased that the development of events, which we warned was quite possible, shows that we were right. The greater the military presence, the higher the probability of yet another conflict and of involvement in it of a state not belonging to the region. This is a source of anxiety to us. It also strengthens our resolve to act in a sensible and carefully considered manner, and once again to raise emphatically the question of removing the danger of massive military presence.

In these circumstances, it is extremely important to preserve the unity in the Security Council. This is not an end in itself but a prerequisite for implementing Resolution 598. In their individual actions, each member of the council must abide by the resolution's requirements and not violate them.

The safety of navigation in the Gulf can and must be ensured by the entire world community, in whose behalf the United Nations will be acting. If necessary, appropriate and sufficient forces should be made effectively available to it.

It is necessary to try to secure, concurrently and immediately, a ceasefire between Iran and Iraq and to work for the fulfilment of the secretary general's mission with respect to an impartial body to investigate the question of responsibility for the conflict. The Security Council should receive a report within a clearly established timeframe.

This would also make it possible to painlessly withdraw foreign naval forces from the Persian Gulf.

It is very important now to maintain composure, giving full assistance to the secretary general and the Security Council.

In the economic field a comprehensive system of security seeks to promote cooperation that would be free of confrontation and would cover the entire system of coordinates of international economic relations. A failure to resolve the issues in this area is fraught with an explosive potential which, if detonated, would spell catastrophe for mankind.

The picture of prosperity drawn here the day before yesterday fades in the harsh light of reality. It would be hard to imagine a "march of democracy" in the developing countries saddled with a trillion-dollar debt. It is impossible to talk seriously of equal opportunities when a new, technological, variety of colonialism is at work.

It is imperative to act.

We believe that the international community could reach agreement to reduce interest payments on bank credits; institute further benefits for the least developed countries; limit the annual debt-service payments by each developing country to a fixed portion of its annual export earnings; accept export products of debter nations as payment for their debts and remove protectionist barriers to their imports; refrain from charging additional interest for loan payment rescheduling or debt refinancing.

These are, of course, only suggestions for discussion, but even now consideration could be given to devising a program of immediate action to ease the debt burden of the developing world.

Over the long term it is also necessary to restructure the international monetary system.

And, of course, nothing would be more conducive to the economic development of nations than the most far-reaching program of disarmament.

We are also familiar with a different viewpoint, which does not acknowledge the relationship between disarmament and development. There are some who explain poverty by people's inability to work and build their own life as they choose.

This is nothing but yet another variety of racism. No people is untalented or incapable of creating material and spiritual wealth. It is just different conditions that either help or thwart a people from realising its potential.

The elimination of economic discrimination creates favorable conditions for people to prosper economically and spiritually.

The environmental aspect of the proposed concept reflects the evolution of thinking about the relationship between man and nature. Mankind's environmental security is as imperative as the threat of an ecological disaster facing it is real.

Today, we have become convinced that protection of the environment must be assured on a worldwide basis. Confrontation narrows the scope for concerted actions while cooperation can expand it.

Our concept provides for a set of measures in this area.

The human dimension is the primary yardstick for a comprehensive system of security. Nations can and must cooperate in establishing optimum international conditions for safeguarding the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual everywhere, democratizing internal conditions and building trust and harmony on that basis.

We should begin to devise together a broad range of practical steps in the humanitarian area, promote cooperation to eradicate apartheid, racism, chauvinism, nationalism, and discrimination on that basis, jointly deal with the problems of national minorities and refugees and safeguard the rights of emigrants.

We submit that for states and nations trust begins at home and that to a large extent it is based on the unity of words and deeds and on complete accord between political declarations and actual positions. Our domestic and foreign policy is, and will continue to be, guided by that principle while reserving the right to demand the same of all other governments. Political, social, economic, and cultural rights of the individual should be safeguarded on the basis of generally accepted international instruments.

This is how it should be everywhere.

The countries that have put forward this proposal do not claim a certificate of copyright.

The system of security grows out of what has already been accomplished in the process of peaceful coexistence of nations in the post-war years. It grows out of the activities of the United Nations. It is rooted in a broad legal foundation and the treaties which restrain the arms race; in the negotiations on the central problems of our time and the codification of human rights standards; in regional security-building processes, and in the Nonaligned Movement. Being the natural outcome of the development of mankind's common culture in this century, that system promises to become in the future a sphere for a collective application of creative efforts of all countries and peoples. Today, when two thousand weapons can be removed from the face of the earth, when a historic breakthrough has been achieved in the 42-year-long trend, such a system reflects what we believe to be a genuine irreversible process—a product of will and perseverance. For we are indeed born to live together, and we shall stand together if we become an arch in which we shall support each other.

Our session provides the best occasion for reflecting on that. Its time should not be taken up by confrontation and hostility. The world is tired of that. There have been too many quotations intended to prove that you are dealing with the spawn of hell. It is just not serious. There have been too many accusations that detract from the dignity of nations. It is time for us to proceed to an earnest dialogue, time to get down to business.

In these moments, as we stand face to face with the past and the present, we become keenly aware that when this pause for reflection is over we shall again have to act.

Shevardnadze Meets With Peres, Others

LD240815 Moscow TASS in English 0723 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Text] New York September 24 TASS—Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, Wenesday met with Mexican Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda. They held a thorough exchange of opinions on a number of pressing international problems, the issues of nuclear arms reductions, and bilateral relations.

The Mexican foreign minister expressed satisfaction with the approach to restructuring international relations, which had been formulated by Mikhail Gorbachev in his article "Reality and the Guarantees of a Secure World" and covered a wide spectrum of problems related to state-to-state contacts.

He also spoke positively of the Soviet-U.S. understanding on intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles and of the specific positions publicly taken by the Soviet delegation at the 42nd session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Shevardnadze voiced support for efforts by Mexico and other Latin American states to achieve a political settlement in Central America. Both ministers pointed to the need to renounce activities preventing the started process of easing tension in the region.

They reaffirmed a common desire to continue to develop the traditionally friendly Soviet-Mexican relationship.

During Shevardnadze's meeting with Faruq Qaddumi a member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and head of the committee's Political Department, special attention was paid to prospects for a comprehensive Middle East settlement, including a just solution to the Palestinian problem.

The need was stressed to launch practical preparations for convening, with the participation of the PLO, an international conference as the sole effective way of affirming stability and a lasting and secure peace for all in the region.

The Soviet foreign minister met with his Danish counterpart Uffe Ellemann-Jensen.

The latter hailed the Soviet-U.S. understanding on intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles as a historic landmark in East-West relations clearing the way for the first time to real cuts in nuclear armories. The hope was expressed that it would be followed by continued progress in the issues of nuclear disarmament, of reductions in conventional arms and armed forces in Europe, and of destroying all chemical weapons.

Shevardnadze called to the Danish side's attention an initiative being considered by the U.N. General Assembly session for establishing a comprehensive system of international security, which provides not only for drastically scaling down military confrontation but also for consistently applying the principle of non-offensive defense.

The ministers agreed that European nations could and should play an important role in accelerating work along these lines and in actively building a new and common European home. Emphasis was made on the urgent need to improve the military-political situation in the north of Europe.

Shevardnadze received Israeli foreign minister Shim'on Peres at the latter's request.

The Soviet foreign minister expressed the conviction that it was time to start shifting emphasis decisively from reliance on positions-of-strength policy to reliance on the power of politics.

He reaffirmed the Soviet position on the issue of restoring Soviet-Israeli diplomatic relations: Its positive solution appears possible in the context of a Middle East settlement.

It was stressed that the way to a comprehensive and fair settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict and its pivotal problem, the Palestinian one, lay through convening an international conference on the Middle East under the aegis of the United Nations and with the equal participation of all sides concerned, including the PLO, and the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council. The Soviet Union is prepared for active work to prepare it and for constructive interaction with all those intending to make a practical contribution to promoting a Middle East settlement.

It is crystal-clear that as long as the Arab-Israeli conflict remains unresolved, dangerous tension will persist in the Middle East, it will not be possible to buck the trend of mounting violence and confrontation, and the ground for such an ugly phenomenon as terrorism will remain fertile.

Reagan Talks With NATO Ministers

LD231617 Moscow TASS in English 1558 GMT 23 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 23 TASS—Commentator Mikhail Kochetkov writes: The White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater provided journalists with details of Reagan's meeting in New York with the foreign ministers of NATO countries.

The accord reached by the USSR and the USA on concluding an agreement on intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles was discussed at the meeting. According to Fitzwater, Reagan said that negotiations with the Soviets require patience and hard work and there are no quick and easy solutions. Reagan assured the NATO ministers that real progress had been achieved at the talks.

Indeed, the recent Soviet-American talks in Washington have resulted in real progress. The USSR and the USA are a step away from concluding the drafting of the treaty on intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles. A long path has been traversed which had required of the USSR patience and hard work. The new approaches to the entire set of international relations and first of all to the problem of disarmament proposed by the Soviet Union have created prerequisites for a breakthrough at these talks and for taking them out of the deadlock.

Quite a few steps have been taken lately by the Soviet side to create a new atmosphere in relations between the USSR and the USA, to create new chances for attaining mutual understanding. No denying it, there really are no quick or easy solutions here. Only patience and a realistic approach, a new look at the essence of the security problems can open the road to mutually acceptable agreements.

'Provocations' Against Soviet Ships

PM231555 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 20 Sep 87 p 3

[Journalist A. Yaninin article: "Full Fathom Five the Lie Lies"]

[Text] It was on a sunny day in June that the MS *Fedor Shalyapin* sailed out of a Mediterranean port. The West German tourists' cruise was just beginning. Without any hurry, as if panting from the burden they had taken on, two dilapidated local tugboats steamed up to the ship's bow and stern. Seamen from the deck crew threw out the towline ends. Snorting, the tugboats exerted all their efforts, while music and the voice of Khelena Vondrachkova performing "Paradise," the ship's sailing song, floated above the quayside and the port.

The rest happened in a matter of seconds. On the *Shalyapin* bridge the captain gave orders to cast off astern. The local pilot, the only person in radio contact with the tugboats, did not convey the order to them. A few minutes later he mumbled something over the radio. Not in English, however, the international language of seamen and airmen, but in his own dialect. No one on the bridge understood the pilot's instructions, the stern tugboat suddenly and sharply changed course and began to move at right angles across the path of *Shalyapin's* bulk. "Cast off astern," the captain ordered again. And the pilot again took his time.... These few seconds proved fatal for the tugboat and one of its crew members. The towline, taut as a string and ready to break at any moment, did not detach itself automatically—a hook had jammed. Towed by a force which was many times superior to it, the tiny vessel listed and started drawing water. This proved sufficient—the portholes and doors had not been secured as laid down in instructions but, whether because of the heat or deliberately, had been left wide open. Water gushed inside. As a result of this, the ship started sinking. Even so, had they now cast off the towline then, who knows, maybe all the seamen would have had a chance to survive the incident. Someone on the tugboat—this was visible from the *Shalyapin*—was trying to apply emergency measures to free the boat from the line which was dragging it to the seabed. One of the seamen threw himself at the lashings and started hacking at the towline with an ax. But it was already too late: The tugboat was sinking to the bottom. The tugboat crew jumped overboard, trying to swim as fast as possible away from the deadly whirlpool that was forming. From the height of the motor ship's deck we could see only four of the tugboat's five crew members. The engineer simply failed to reach the surface....

It is by no means coincidental for me to recall this episode which I witnessed and in which I was actually involved as an interpreter in the process of determining the causes of the incident. Even though more than 1 year has passed since then. This event and the subsequent investigation, the opinion about the incident held by many crew members—from the young navigators to the captain—and the rather too frequently repeated scheme of similar incidents made me ponder: What is this? An accident?! An occurrence at sea against which no one is insured?! Or someone's ill will?! For example, some of the shipowners in competition with us who would spare not even human lives to compromise us, their economic adversaries.

But to continue. Despite the fact that the case seemed absolutely clear from the very beginning, the investigation was dragging on. Weighty arguments in our favor—the faulty hook on the tugboat, the breach of regulations by its crew, the absolutely incomprehensible maneuver which led to the accident, the slow pilot who evaded speaking English which is understood by all seamen—were ignored and at times simply falsified. According to the pilot's testimony, it appears that the order for the strange maneuver was given personally by our captain. No order had been given to cast off astern, and it would be impossible to find a tugboat and hook in better order anywhere else along the entire coast. And as for the last answer by our seamen—the description of the attempt by one of the tugboat's crew to hack through the towline—attempts were made to present it altogether as the product of an excited imagination. No matter how strange it may seem, it was one of the West German tourists who helped to prove the veracity of the Soviet captain's testimony. He videotaped the ship's entire departure from port. The tape also showed the seaman hacking through the towrope with an ax.

Having prudently made several copies of the tape, we handed the cassette to the local authorities. But the very next morning they informed us with regret that the video cassette was lost in the confusion of the night following the tugboat accident. You should have seen the faces of the police and judicial authorities when they were presented with another copy and warned that it would be pointless to lose that one as well—there were plenty of other copies available.

Even the firm which owned the tugboat, bearing in mind its venerable age, waived any financial claims against the Soviet ship. But regardless of all these objective facts and despite all efforts by our consulate, the authorities decided that the captain of *Fedor Shalyapin* should be arrested. To start with he was enticed off the ship on the harbor master's word of honor that this was required solely for the purpose of giving evidence, and that both the ship and the captain would then be allowed to continue their voyage. He was then asked to spend the night at the harbor master's office. Once again on word of honor that, following the investigation due to be held the next day, he would return to his ship. But after the investigation we—suspecting absolutely nothing—were approached by five police officers who presented an arrest warrant. Our "master," as seamen respectfully style their captains, was taken aback not so much by the turn of events—he had never seen anything like it throughout his long life—as by the fact that the "guardians of law and order" did not allow him to even gather his thoughts. Seeing his "indecision," they decided to urge him on with their hands and billies. To the honor of our seamen, once they saw the policemen ready to throw themselves at the "master," they formed a closed circle around him and it became obvious that they would not leave him in the lurch. The policemen, having just reached for their billies, hesitated and... retreated.

This incident is just one illustration of the numerous provocations organized against Soviet ships in the last few years. The high standards of service on Soviet ships and the low cost of their cruises are cutting the ground from under the Western competitors. Trying somehow to maintain their own ships "afloat," they balk at nothing for the sake of compromising the Soviet competition. They recognize neither rules nor restrictions in this struggle. All means are OK. At approximately the same time, while the MS *Ivan Franko* was at anchor in Genoa, an unknown person telephoned the harbor master's office with a warning that a bomb had been planted on board the ship. The mass media immediately spread the news all over the world. The report was not confirmed—no bomb was to be found anywhere. The purpose of actions like this is obvious—to intimidate tourists. Following the Chernobyl AES accident, that same *Shalyapin* was welcomed in the harbor of Venice with a "ceremony" of a clearly provocative nature. Representatives of the authorities boarded the ship dressed in antiradiation suits and armed with dosimeters. They checked the radiation levels of the ship, the passengers' luggage, and the tourists themselves, and only then gave permission for disembarkation. Of course, such a welcome would not go unnoticed either by the city's population or by the employees of the mass media. There was only one objective—to drum it into the population's heads that "our own ships are safer" and more reliable, and therefore people should choose them. Certain people did not hesitate to gain an advantage even from this regrettable event. Often enough Soviet ships are unable to obtain the necessary supplies because of hostile attitudes by local authorities, and this has an effect on navigation safety. Of course, no one openly refuses, but suppliers raise their prices so high that it is frightening to look at, let alone buy, the products.

Provocations against Soviet ships are by no means limited to actions aimed directly against individual seamen or ships. The Western press goes all out to convince people not to sail on Soviet ships, on which passengers' lives are supposedly in permanent danger. It is evident that such claims require some sort of basis, no matter how flimsy, and therefore the question of "making a mint of money out of anti-Sovietism" is by no means irrelevant for many Western journalists who have profitably tilled this field for many years.

Now they have fallen on hard times: The broad democratization of Soviet society and the policy of glasnost have literally knocked the ground from beneath the feet of those who are keen on all sorts of rumors, scandal, and anonymous letters. But the most zealous among them have managed to find a way out. It is no longer necessary to dart in and out of doorways, delve into cesspits, or—and this is the main point—to feed dollars to dubious individuals holding themselves out as champions of human rights in the USSR. All they need to do is scrutinize the Soviet press, cull out any mentions of negative phenomena, present them as they see fit, refer to the Soviet press to give a semblance of authenticity, and the forgery is ready. True enough, the finished product is crude and clumsy, the seams are only too obvious, the yarn goes in all directions, and if you turn it inside out you can clearly discern who the "client" was—entrepreneurs specializing in shipping, a sort of "mafia" striving to prevent our passenger liners from traveling on their routes. And if some of our Western colleagues happen to distort the facts in the process—well, this is the purpose of the notorious freedom of speech.

By way of an example, *Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya* published not so long ago an article by S. Dondua and V. Petukhov entitled "Why Are the Captains Not Smiling?" in which the authors presented a detailed and extensive analysis of the situation currently prevailing in passenger shipping. The material contained a whole series of critical remarks aimed at improving working conditions for seamen and their daily life at sea and on shore, and at eliminating existing shortcomings and defects in management. One single idea ran right through it: If seamen were not subjected to artificially created stress situations at sea and on shore and if the shipping lines were to adopt a fresh approach to the solution of the cadre question, all this would have a favorable effect on the improvement of the atmosphere in the fleet and the further enhancement of safety.

It is this word—"safety"—that has been picked up by several bourgeois mass media, including West Germany's DPA. "Soviet ships do not ensure passenger safety!". "To sail on them is simply terrifying!"—all at once the alarm bells are ringing loudly. Particular mention was made of two ships—the *Maksim Gorkiy* and the *Belorussiya*.

Replying to these attacks, *Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya* described the real state of affairs in the world fleet in its article "Without Looking at the Record" (14 June 1987). In particular, it quoted Lloyds statistics showing that accident occurrences in the Soviet fleet are 9 times lower than the world average, 6.5 times lower than in the United States, 2.5 times lower than in Britain, and 2 times lower than in the FRG.

It so happened that while the intimidation campaign was at its height the author of these lines was on the *Belorussiya*. Despite all the rumors, the ship was sailing with a full complement. The West German tourists themselves were clearly scornful of reports in their own press, while Dalibor Abazovich, cruise director of the firm "Touristik Union International," declared in an interview:

"I consider it prejudiced and unfair when, for whatever reason, rumors are circulated regarding the Soviet passenger cruise fleet. I have collaborated with my Soviet colleagues since 1978, have extensive experience in cruise travel, and am fully in a position to judge safety measures on a passenger ship. Soviet ships regularly hold various exercises aimed at training the crew in the necessary actions to be taken in the event of an accident. A special fire watch is mounted at all times, day and night. I can firmly declare that tourists can sleep easy on Soviet ships. Their safety is the hands of skilled and reliable people."

Convincing, isn't it?!

United States & Canada

Shultz Cited on UN Arms Embargo of Iran

LD231229 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 23 Sep 87

[Text] New York September 23 TASS—The United States intends to seek the imposition by the U.N. Security Council of an international embargo in the delivery of arms to Iran, and has already begun to draft a resolution to this effect. This was announced at a press conference at the U.N. headquarters on Tuesday by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

He stated that the speech delivered by President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i of Iran at the current session of the United Nations General Assembly had not contained indications of Tehran's readiness to cease fire in the war against Iraq.

The U.S. secretary of state also sought to justify the actions of the U.S. Armed Forces that fired on an Iranian ship in the Gulf on Monday. The attack led to the death of several members of the ship's crew.

Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, Danish minister of foreign affairs, who spoke at the session on behalf of the 12 member countries of the European Economic Community (EEC), urged Iran and Iraq immediately to cease fire on land, at sea and in the air.

The EEC fully supports the U.N. Security Council's Resolution 598 and demands that it be implemented urgently and fully, he stated.

"We reaffirm our resolute support for the fundamental principle of the freedom of shipping, which is of great importance to the entire international community", the Danish minister added.

Addressing journalists afterwards, the Danish foreign minister took a cautious stand with regard to the proposal being put forward by the United States to apply sanctions against a warring side which would decline to cease fire.

He said that a decision on whether to apply sanctions or not required a vote on a new resolution and that the question of advisability and a date for the vote on the new resolution should be decided upon by the U.N. Security Council.

Gorbachev Reply Given to Schoolchildren

LD232253 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 23 Sep 87

[Correspondent Vladimir Dunayev video report from Washington; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] These children came to Washington by air from afar—from the State of Oregon—in order to be in the capital at the time that the very important Soviet-U.S. talks were being held. They stood outside the White House and were outside the State Department. They came on a peace mission. You know, when the American airline learned of the purpose of their trip it agreed to convey the children free of charge. The hotel also volunteered to receive free of charge the primary school pupils from the town of Beaverton. A bus company has also conveyed them around Washington free of charge.

When the Soviet-U.S. talks were crowned by success, the children came to the Soviet Embassy, where they had important business. They had sent a letter to Moscow to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and had sent him their gift of a rug with a dove of peace. The young U.S. ambassadors of peace are received here by Yuriy Vladimirovich Dubinin, the Soviet ambassador to the United States.

[Begin Dubinin recording] I should like to tell you that your letter and your gift—your moving gift—were received by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. In reply Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has written you a letter and has instructed us to present you with a book. [end recording]

[Dunayev] The principal of the school says that all of them, children and adults, are happy that Mr Shultz and Mr Shevardnadze managed to reach agreement and that Moscow and Washington have begun together to solve the burning issues of peace and disarmament. He hopes that in this success the efforts of their school and their town have had a share.

Mrs Micholls, chairman of the parents' committee and the initiator of this peace mission, considers that there should be more peace pickets and more get-togethers of children and adults, who cherish the future.

Moscow TV Carries U.S.-Soviet Telebridge

LD231320 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0330 GMT 23 Sep 87

[Moscow-Washington telebridge entitled "Space Bridge Between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the U.S. Congress—New Thinking in a Nuclear Age" moderated by ABC News anchorman Peter Jennings in Washington and by Gostelradio's Leonid Zolotarevskiy in Moscow; with the following representing the Soviet Union: Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Georgiy Korniyenko, first deputy director of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces; and Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice president of the National Academy of Sciences; and with the following representing the U.S. Congress: Sam Nunn, Democratic senator from Georgia; Les Aspin, Democratic congressman from Wisconsin; and Trent Lott, Republican representative from Mississippi; Americans speak in English with superimposed Russian translation—live]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] In a few minutes, the first ever live television space bridge will link up the Capitol in Washington with the Kremlin in Moscow.

Taking part in a discussion on the problems of international security and arms control will be: Deputy Velikhov, Congressman Lott, and Deputy Korniyenko. The space bridge is presented by Peter Jennings of the U.S. ABC television company and Leonid Zolotarevskiy, USSR Gosteleradio. [video shows still photos of above participants then cuts to live shots of, left to right: Zolotarevskiy, Tolkunov, MSU Akhromeyev, Korniyenko, and Velikhov]

[Zolotarevskiy] Hello comrades. We are starting our television bridge. You have already seen the main participants of today's broadcast and it only remains for me to add that assembled here, in the hall where chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet hold their sessions, are deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet, deputies of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, deputies of local soviets, and representatives of the Soviet and foreign press. It also gives us pleasure to welcome here the representatives of the U.S. Embassy. [passage omitted]

[video shows U.S. line-up, left to right on screen: Aspin, Lott, Nunn, Jennings] [Jennings] We are starting our discussion. The participants of the discussion in Moscow are of the view that we could discuss a whole range, an enormous range of questions. I would like to begin with today's news. As you know, the United States today caught Iran red-handed. I have in mind the Persian Gulf. The Iranians violated the rules of international law. Marshal Akhromeyev, what is your attitude to this act on Iran's part? What is your attitude to the U.S. reaction to this act?

[Akhromeyev] It is difficult for me to say whether the United States has really, as you put it, caught Iran red-handed. Neither I nor my colleagues were present when it happened. However, if it is really the case that Iran was placing mines in international waters then, of course, there is no justification for that. It represents a violation of international sea law. That is all I am able to say for the time being in reply to your question.

[Jennings] If this really happened, could you recommend to other members of the Soviet Government to vote for the UN resolution to introduce an arms embargo against Iran if Iran fails to cease combat operations?

[Akhromeyev] Well, as you know, the Security Council voted unanimously in favor of the first resolution and this included the USSR as well. How events develop further and the explanations for all this will be forthcoming from Iran. After all, the question of putting forward a second resolution at the Security Council and the way in which Iran or the other side will react during the voting will depend upon these developments.

[Jennings] Let me turn to Senator Nunn who, as you know, is the chairman of the Armed Services Committee:

[Nunn] I think that, on the whole, this is a sensible response at the present time. We have accurate data on what Iran did and in justification of what we did. I hope that the Soviet Union will join the United States in the Security Council vote on a second resolution for halting arms deliveries to Iran if Iran does not agree to a cease-fire. Iraq has already agreed to this and I would hope that Iran would also agree.

[Jennings] Mr Velikhov, many people are now talking of cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States in resolving the Persian Gulf issue. Could you comment on this?

[Velikhov] It would be easier for me to comment on the question of cooperation in the scientific sphere, of monitoring fulfillment of our treaty obligations, than on that sphere. I think perhaps...

[Zoloterevksiy, interrupting] Peter, forgive me for somewhat breaking off the discussion on this subject, but I would like to draw attention to the main subject that we agreed to discuss today—that of international security and arms control. It's good that we have begun with a topical news story, in true television journalist style. The issues themselves are extremely important, I mean all that's happening in the Persian Gulf. Nonetheless, I think that we should, all the same, begin discussing our principal subject. Therefore, I invite Deputy Tolkunov to say a few words to get the discussion going.

[Tolkunov] Thank you...

[Jennings, interrupting] Leonid, forgive me for interrupting you, forgive me. I had hoped that we would begin a debate on the question of mistrust and suspicions. This was reflected in our videotape spots. We know that Mr Velikhov is a very influential figure not only in Soviet scientific circles but in the government too, and I would like to know his view on that issue.

[Zolotarevskiy] Peter, as far as I understand it, Academician Velikhov has already explained his attitude toward your question. In addition, all those seated at this table are extremely influential figures in the Soviet Union and in the Soviet Government. Nonetheless, I think that we should, all the same, begin with a discussion of the subject we both agreed upon—I don't just mean you and me, but, most importantly, the U.S. Congress and the USSR Supreme Soviet—and if in the course of this discussion the subject of the Persian Gulf resurfaces then that would be quite in order and natural. Please go ahead, Lev Nikolayevich:

[Tolkunov] Of course, the events in connection with Iran show just how many flashpoints there are in the world. The face of the earth has changed a great deal over the past few decades. Many contradictions have arisen, and the main one resides in the fact that political thinking and the tackling of burning issues are not keeping up with the development of scientific and technical progress, which is projected directly onto the entire military sphere. More and more new weapons for the mass destruction of people are being created, and on the horizon we can see the possibility of the complete destruction of life on earth. Therefore, the question arises as to where mankind is to find a solution.

It is our view that mankind should find the soluiton in new political thinking. What does this mean? First and foremost it means that our earth has become very small and fragile in regard to wars and violence, and that it is therefore essential to move over to the political resolutions of conflict situations, and particularly to the destruction of nuclear weapons. Nuclear disarmament, which the Soviet Union plans to complete before the year 2000, will make it possible for mankind to enter a completely new era. We welcome the forthcoming meeting between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, and the possible signing of a treaty on the elimination of medium-range and operational-tactical missiles. We hope that this will be...

[Jennings, interrupting] Mr Tolkunov, allow me to interrupt you. Forgive me for interrupting you. Forgive me, but this is a very important point for both countries—I mean the accord reached last week between your country's foreign minister and President Reagan...he announced the accord. I have in mind the talks and accord on medium-range missiles and operational-tactical missiles, which are, without doubt, manifestations of the new thinking. But what interests me is the purely pragmatic side of this issue: What will the next practical steps be? You are now talking about the year 2000. The next practical steps?

[Tolkunov] The next practical step could be, first of all, those that were discussed at Reykjavik, that is, a reduction in strategic offensive weapons by 50 percent. This was also discussed during the Shultz-Shevardnadze talks in Washington. You know this very well. If we keep the anti-missile defense treaty, we will be able to reduce strategic offensive weapons by 50 percent. I would like to say that...

[Jennings, interrupting] I would like to ask Congressman Aspin to express his opinion.

[Aspin] I think that some movement on this system, providing verification over strategic weapons, is a very important step, because otherwise either the United States or the Soviet Union could get around the agreement on medium-range missiles by building up more strategic weapons. At present we do not have a treaty on a strategic agreement, therefore a strategic agreement is important. There is also another question that causes problems for quite a number of people here regarding medium-range missiles, namely the problem of the large imbalance in conventional weapons between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, in numbers of tanks, artillery, and armored personnel carriers, which in the Warsaw Pact forces are twice as great as in the NATO forces. If we, as you propose, eliminate nuclear weapons in Europe, this ends up as a tremendous advantage for the Warsaw Pact, in conventional potential, and it is this very point that causes tremendous concern here.

[Jennings] Mr Tolkunov, what do you think about this?

[Tolkunov] My thoughts on this matter are as follows: When President Reagan proposed the zero option, he obviously carefully considered all the circumstances, and the U.S. Government was deliberately working for there being no medium-range missiles in Europe. We have now agreed to this. Now the question is raised of the tremendous superiority of Soviet conventional weapons in Europe. This is the usual ploy when they don't want some particular agreement. Incidentally, I would like to put a question to Congressman Aspin. He is an official, chairman of the House of Representatives Armed Forces Committee, so I understand. He recently declared that he would only give a rating of three minus at best to an agreement on strategic and tactical weapons and ballistic missiles, because it is taking us along the wrong road. As for the rating, this is academic, subjective, whether it's plus or minus, but why do you, as chairman of the House of Representatives Armed Forces Committee, consider this to be the wrong road?

[Zolotarevskiy] This is of course a very serious question.

[Aspin] I think the reason for my concern, why I believe this to be the wrong road, is just what I was saying earlier. I think that the imbalance in conventional weapons in Europe is very serious. I think the Warsaw Pact undoubtedly does have an advantage over NATO in a ratio of two to one, and the balance of conventional weapons, if we give up nuclear weapons, would put us in an unfavorable position. It doesn't mean that nuclear weapons [as heard] are destroyed. Therefore I think the problem we have all amounts to the one thing, namely that this is working toward the elimination of nuclear weapons, but on the other hand, it leaves a conventional imbalance, and this is what worries us.

[Zolotarevskiy] Excuse me, the point is—I beg the pardon of your participants in the panel, but your colleagues are reminding me that it is time for the next commercial break. It's a pity, because no doubt you'd like to have your say on this subject, but it will have to be in 2 and 1/2 minutes. [passage omitted: during U.S. TV break, camera pans hall and focuses on TV screen showing American commercials]

[Zolotarevskiy] As I noted, we have once again a compulsory break. Now I would like to tell you a little about how this telebridge was being prepared. The preparation has been going on for practically 3 years. Even more than 3 years ago, during a regular telebridge, Yevgeniy Pavlovich Velikhov and Congressman George Brown expressed the views that with the use of the present-day television space technology it would be interesting to organize a similar kind of meeting between the parliamentarians of the two countries. This idea was discussed for a long time in the U.S. Congress (Initiative Committee), which was and continues to be headed by Congressman George Brown. This idea was also discussed in the USSR Supreme Soviet.

In December, as long ago as the year before last, a group of the USSR Supreme Soviet deputies headed by Viktor Grigoriyevich Afanasyev, *Pravda* editor-in-chief, visited the United States and discussed with their colleagues the possibility of conducting such a telebridge. The discussion was highly constructive and business-like. As a result, a corresponding agreement was reached. Then, as a reciprocal visit, the members of the Congressional (Initiative Committee) came to our country. I am aware that my words do not tie up very much with what is now happening on the screen, but I am simply providing this information for you, which may be of no lesser interest to you than this commercial. Well, we can now continue the discussion. Sergey Fedorovich, excuse me for interrupting you in such a way. If you please.

[Akhromeyev] I would like to reply to Mr Aspin. Well then, it turns out that the zero option on the medium-range missiles that was proposed by the United States itself in 1979 does not now suit it. The cause is the alleged imbalance in conventional weapons in Europe. But the imbalance—the so-called imbalance in conventional weapons in Europe—is a legend, Mr Aspin. They say that the Americans know how to count. But we too can count well. In Europe there exists an approximate balance in both the numbers of armed forces and in conventional weapons as a whole.

[Zolotaryevskiy] Please excuse me, Sergey Fedorovich, the point is that because of a misunderstanding of purely technical nature, they will have yet another minute of advertising now and only after this will we be able to rejoin in the discussion.

[Akhromeyev] Well, now I will, just like an artist, repeat yet once more what I said. In the meantime, I will not disappear.

[Zolotarevskiy] In this way as a result of the work on the telebridge you will already acquire another profession.

[Akhromeyev] Thank you, it is too late for me to acquire it. [laughter] Tell me when it is possible to start.

[Zolotarevskiy] The point is that we cannot see the commercials on the screen and therefore it is impossible to find our bearings. Well, yes this is it. [passage omitted]

[Zolotarevskiy] Well, to begin with, due to technical difficulties we were ready to continue the discussion earlier and Marshal Akhromeyev already began to give his point of view. Now he will have to repeat it. He regrets very much that he is having to acquire a second speciality, that is to say being to some extent an actor by repeating himself, but, nonetheless, he will obviously be good at it. Sergey Fedorovich, please do go ahead:

[Akhromeyev] Mr Aspin, allow me to greet you. I think you remember our recent meeting in Moscow. Allow me to tell you that the so-called imbalance in conventional weapons to the Warsaw Pact's advantage is a myth. No such imbalance exists. It is said that Americans know how to count well. But, likewise, we are not bad at it either. An approximate military parity exists in Europe, both as far as the numerical strength of the armed forces of the NATO bloc and the Warsaw Pact is concerned and as far as arms as a whole are concerned. Yes, we have more tanks. But you have more strike aircraft. You have more combat helicopters. We can dispute this endlessly. We must begin talks on conventional weapons and tactical nuclear arms, sit down at the table and add all this up and reach accords on reductions. We proposed this a year and a half ago but, all the same, your agreement to this has not been forthcoming up to this very day.

Allow me to ask you one question. When you and I...Can I go ahead?

[Zolotarevskiy] Please, please go ahead, of course.

[Akhromeyev] When you and I met in Moscow, Mr Aspin, you were telling me that very many people in the United States were thinking: Is it worthwhile to support this restructuring now taking place in the USSR? I then replied to you that it was not up to me to advise Americans whether it was worthwhile to give this support. But then I often ask myself the question: Why is it that this problem arose in the United States at all?

In what way is our restructuring obstructing the United States in a situation in which accords, agreements on reducing arms of all types, constitute an integral part of this restructuring? What is the matter here? Why is it that this problem exists in the states?

[Aspin] Now, if I may, we do not agree with the facts with regard to the balance of conventional weapons in Europe. I welcome your comments that we must commence talks with regard to the conventional arms balance, but I think that General Secretary Gorbachev should proceed from this fact: if an assymetry does exist, then the sides should achieve further reductions. This is precisely what is taking place with regard to the balance between NATO and the Warsaw Pact in Europe. Nor is there any chance that we can have any sort of a successful outcome of the conventional arms talks without large reductions on the USSR'S part, since it is my view that any neutral and impartial observer, if he was to examine the entire balance and take all forces into account, would say that the very size, the huge size of the Warsaw Pact forces shows that an assymetry does exist and that Warsaw Pact does indeed...

[Zolotarevskiy, interrupting] Congressman, forgive me please for interrupting you. We have heard your arguments many times, an infinite number of times. What can we achieve this evening from the viewpoint of an accord?

[Lott] May I say a few words? I would like to address this question and ask Mr Velikhov. He is a scientist, not a military specialist, and of course we could spend a long time comparing numbers of tanks, missiles, and so on, but that is certainly not the purpose of our meeting, and that is not, certainly, why the members of Congress are talking with the deputies of the Supreme Soviet. The

American people and the Russian people are watching this program, and I would like to address not the figures—for there are questions here of the fundamental qualities of how our governments relate to each other. I think that the American people have a subconscious fear that the Soviet Government has a constant aggressive outlook. The question is not what the military is up to, but whether we can trust one another, can we depend on each other? We have here the consistently emerging aggressive outlook of the Soviet country.

For example, this emerged in the case of the Korean airliner, the Soviet Union has had many eavesdropping devices on American premises, and one could cite many examples where Soviet aircraft have violated U.S. airspace in Alaska. That is, I repeat, there is constantly a trend of aggressiveness on the Soviet part. At the same time, we hope that your leader...[sentence incomplete as heard] However, we can see that the American people as before have to face up to an aggressive outlook, although the situation may have changed under the new Soviet leader. Mr Velikhov, please.

[Zolotarevskiy] Before I hand over to Academician Velikhov, I would like to say this. Congressman Lott began by proposing that we go from mutual recriminations to discussion of constructive positions. Hardly had he pronounced these words when he immediately started recalling everything possible, everything that is in the usual arsenal of U.S. politics from the view point of the chance of accusing the Soviet Union of something, and all the sins were listed. I think that in the future it would be better to stick to the constructive line that Congressman Lott proposes. Excuse me, go on, Yevgeniy Pavlovich.

[Velikhov] Well, to begin with, mutual trust is built not only on proposals, but also on specific facts. One of the most important facts, as you know, is as ever the opportunity over a long time to check the fulfillment of agreements, the opportunity to refer to some objective results—and so, you see, specific facts. In my view, one of the most interesting such facts now is the latest results of checking the possibility of concluding a treaty on a total ban on nuclear tests.

For more than a year now, U.S. scientists have been working in the area of the Soviet test range at Semipalatinsk, and using U.S. equipment—we especially chose U.S. equipment. They have been listening, together with Soviet scientists, to nuclear explosions, investigating whether it would be possible to prove the possibility of absolutely reliabily monitoring the absence of nuclear tests. The latest results, at which members of the U.S. Congress attended, show that this apparatus makes it possible to monitor not just one kiloton, which is under discussion now, not just 150 kilotons, as is being discussed at our talks, but explosions of the order of 10 tons.

It must be said that our technology is somewhat restricted by the Cocom restrictions and restrictions on the transfer of technology which the U.S. side imposes, but according to our results, we could improve the sensitivity of the apparatus considerably. If you are interested, I could show you results indicating that we could advance by several orders of magnitude. This is one example of how we can check on each other, and increase trust by the same token. The visit by U.S. congressmen to the Krasnoyarsk radar station is also, to my mind, an example of how to really reduce mistrust between our countries.

One could cite many such examples, such first steps, visiting at this time...visiting places for the destruction of chemical weapons and so on. In my view these are direct steps that strengthen trust between our countries. I think that our cooperation has a very important role to play here. We must move further and further in this direction in order to free the political process from technical questions and allow the process of nuclear disarmament to move freely.

[Zolotarevskiy] Thank you, Yevgeniy Pavlovich. I am again being reminded that the time has come for another commercial break and I think that we can use this time usefully. I would like to ask the deputies who are present in the hall to express their point of view on how our discussion is going and perhaps to give recommendations to those taking part in the discussion on how to go on with it, what questions might be touched on, what attention should be focused on and so on. Please go ahead, Georgiy Aleksandrovich.

[Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee, identified by screen caption] I think we need to return to the main theme that is the purpose of our meeting, that is, what we should do to strengthen universal security. I would ask our colleagues what is their view on the proposals on an all-embracing system for universal security which we have repeatedly put forward and which were developed in an article by Comrade Gorbachev. Unfortunately, the Americans know virtually nothing about this. Just lately we discovered that Cuomo, the governor of New York State, learned about Comrade Gorbachev's article only when he arrived in Moscow. I think we should return to these matters.

As regards conventional weapons, I would like to ask our colleagues how they think they can force their government to agree on talks.

[Zolotarevskiy] Well then comrades, what other wishes do you have? Please go ahead.

[Unidentified speaker] I think that there is no point in us avoiding questions regarding the situation in the Persian Gulf, because in light of Irangate it is certainly not for the U.S. side to pose as the righteous party, so to speak.

[Zolotarevskiy] Thank you, comrades. Have you any other wishes or questions? Please go ahead.

[Second unidentified correspondent] We are trying to set up a telebridge using mutual reproaches, and that has been felt right from the outset. I think we need to spend some time trying to build a structure for cooperation. The second thing is that I think we should also talk about matters regarding expanding popular diplomacy. There are things we could say about that and I think that this is another subject we ought to touch on.

[Zolotarevskiy] Thank you very much. Well, to judge by all accounts, the commercial break is coming to an end.

[Velikhov] I have another question.

[Zolotarevskiy] Yes, yes, Yevgeniy Pavlovich. You can ask your question immediately, just as soon as we are on the air. But for the time being the commercials are still on. Perhaps I will finish off what I started to do during the last commercial break, that is talk about the history of the contacts between us. You know I should say that in this case cooperation between our two television organizations, USSR Gosteleradio and the U.S. television network ABC News, was no simple matter. But as a result of the difficulties which existed we managed to overcome...excuse me. [speaks to someone presumably on intercom] Hello, fine. Well we managed to covercome them. Now, you need pay no attention to this [points to large screen showing picture of Lenin and then shot of people in street] because this is what the Americans are now reporting at home. They are giving the information that we showed here during the previous telebridge, the first meeting between Supreme Soviet deputies and U.S. parliamentarians. We showed that telebridge in full in May this year. It was not shown in the United States and so the ABC network has now taken individual clips from that telebridge where we talked about each other, about our social system, our political system and they are now showing this in their country. [passage omitted]

[Jennings] Senator Nunn, do you think that a conventional war would remain a conventional war, in view of the fact that we are now going to remove medium-range missiles?

[Nunn] We want to do everything possible to preserve that sort of potential and if war does break out then we want nuclear weapons to be used only as a last resort. We would like our potential in conventional armed forces to be preserved and when Gorbachev was in Czechoslovakia I think that he indeed talked about the need to reduce potential in conventional weapons. I agree with what Congressman Aspin said about the imbalance in conventional armed forces and perhaps our Soviets colleagues could tell us something about that. If we are now starting to argue about who has how many tanks or artillery weapons then that will lead us nowhere. We must have a dialogue to determine where the danger lies. We must define what potential in conventional weapons must be preserved and furthermore we must define when conventional weapons will be used and at what point nuclear weapons will be used.

When you talk about war breaking out you have in mind at what moment tanks and artillery will be used and when nuclear weapons—tactical and strategic nuclear weapons—will have to be used. A clear dividing line must be drawn on these possibilities.

[Jennings] Marshal Akhromeyev, there has now been a slight delay. Senator Nunn has given us his opinion on the question of escalation, on the transition from conventional war to nuclear war while Senator Cranston from California has asked you this question: Do you think it possible to prevent the outbreak of nuclear war arising from conventional war. Would conventional war remain conventional? Would it not turn into a nuclear war?

[Zolotarevskiy] Peter, I will, without fail, let Marshal Akhromeyev speak in a moment, but I once again insistently call on you to follow the understanding we had. The understanding was as follows: That questions about how many missiles each of the sides possesses, what elements of military doctrines exist in our countries and so forth, that this is a matter for special consideration in Geneva, in Vienna, and other places. But, as for us, we did intend to discuss the philosophy of security, to discuss constructive steps...

[Jennings, interrupting] Leonid, please forgive me.

[Zolotarevskiy] ...which the U.S. and Soviet sides can take in this direction. So, I insistently call on you to continue the discussion precisely in this direction. Now over to Marshal Akhromeyev and after him Georgiy Markovich Korniyenko will let us have his point of view. Sergey Fedorovich, please go ahead.

[Akhromeyev] Well, what can I say...

[Jennings, interrupting] Please forgive me for interrupting you, but we are simply journalists. The question put to Marshal Akhromeyev was from Senator Alan Cranston from California and inasmuch as a part of the time of this broadcast is allotted to the audience participants, they have a right, without a doubt, to voice any remarks and put any questions. Please forgive me for conducting myself in so belligerent a manner.

[Zolotarevskiy] Naturally they have this right and that is precisely why Marshal Akhromeyev is ready to answer this question.

[Akhromeyev] Replying to Senator Nunn's question, I must say that we pledged not to be the first to start a war, not under any circumstances, whether it be a war with the use of conventional arms or with the use of nuclear arms. But if a war with the use of conventional arms is unleashed—will it remain a war with the use of conventional arms under the conditions as they are at present? Well, here at least I can give you an answer as a professional. Imagine: Both sides already have hundreds of nuclear power stations which in a conventional war can be destroyed by conventional weapons—but what will the consequences of this be? Secondly, imagine a war in progress even with the use of conventional weapons, but each sides' nuclear warheads are in the area of combat operations; they are situated in the area of the theater of military operations, they can be destroyed by conventional weapons. Finally, in the case when war is in progress they can be used without sanction. You and we must ponder the fact that a conventional war under present conditions—the probability that it will remain within the conventional framework is getting lower and lower if nuclear weapons are not destroyed. I said something like this to Senator Cranston when we met.

[Zolotarevskiy] Thanks, Sergey Fedorovich. I would ask Georgiy Markovich Korniyenko to speak of the political aspect of this problem.

[Korniyenko] I think that we must all together think and speak not of how to keep a conventional war within a conventional war framework, but how to achieve a situation in which simultaneously, with the elimination of nuclear weapons, there are no conventional wars. What we are talking about is not simply to return to a situation that once existed when nuclear war was absent [as heard] but to set up a completely new system with such international legal guarantees and with so low a level of conventional armed forces and armaments as would in fact rule out the possibility of any war breaking out.

It is in this that the essence is to be found of what we term a comprehensive system of international security. We are not idealists. We are realists. But we believe that this can be achieved and that this can be done. I agree that this is hardly a proper place to speak of figures and to make comparisons. Other forums, other venues exist for this.

[Jennings] Mr Korniyenko, I think that the participants of our discussion agree with you. Senator Cranston, do you agree with the matter being dealt with in this way? [video shows Cranston among audience]

[Cranston] Yes. I would like to put a question here, pertaining to the same subject matter. I would like to explain the reason for my question: It is that we should strive to avoid any war between our countries. Both our peoples and our governments agree on that. But if a war with the use of nuclear weapons should start I would like to put one question to Marshal Akhromeyev. Can anybody win such a war?

[Zolotarevskiy] Marshal Akhromeyev, can such a war be won?

[Akhromeyev] Mr Cranston, we had a chat quite recently and I told you that there would be no winners in such a war. In such a war there will not even be the vanquished. The world will cease to exist if a nuclear war breaks out now.

[Zolotarevskiy] Thank you, Sergey Fedorovich. We have a question from the floor. Deputy Zhukov, please.

[Zhukov] I have a specific question for my colleagues. What are you thinking of doing to make your government respond at last to the proposal by the Warsaw Pact countries, made more than a year ago, about commencing talks on reducing conventional weapons in the region from the Atlantic to the Urals? You have a lot to say to the effect that if you do not have nuclear weapons, you will be defenseless. If you are really afraid of conventional weapons, why does the U.S. Government not agree to negotiations?

[Jennings] Let me just remind your audience that this question is addressed to Senator Nunn.

[Nunn] Well, first of all, we are conducting negotiations on the reduction of conventional weapons and armed forces. The point is that at these negotiations, we have been quite unable to obtain any information from the Soviet Union about what forces it has in Eastern Europe. We have tried to obtain this information, but we have not succeeded so far. It is necessary to have these data in order to conduct negotiations on reductions. So the negotiations are not getting anywhere at present. Indeed, Gorbachev and the Soviet Government have made quite far-reaching proposals on the reduction of armed forces, and it would seem to appear that NATO has so far not responded to them.

NATO has indeed not yet responded, but in order for us to be able to make bold, far-reaching proposals, these proposals must be based on the symmetrical reduction of the Soviet forces, because, since the Soviet Union has vast forces of tanks, it could initiate a surprise assault in Europe. This has worried us for a long time. For a long time, we have kept to the policy of first use of nuclear weapons in response to this, in order to deter you from concentrating your tank armies, to prevent you from making a surprise assault. This, obviously, is what I can say to you about our policy of first use of nuclear weapons. If you keep for yourselves the capacity to use tank armies, we will keep for ourselves the capacity for first use of nuclear weapons.

[Jennings] Who, of the participants on the Soviet side, would agree with Nunn's proposal? This is a good proposal, and a big step, but this step could be taken.

[Zolotarevskiy] Excuse me, the Soviet participants will undoubtedly react to Senator Nunn's proposal, but now we just have one question to develop the discussion. Deputy Losev wants to ask it.

[Sergey Losev, TASS chairman, identified by screen caption] I think that my question has a direct bearing on the theme touched on by Senator Nunn. For many years, we have been hearing demands from Washington about the most strict measures on verification of the observance of agreements, including on-site inspections. Indeed, it was on the pretext of the inadequacy of verification measures that the U.S. side broke off the negotiations and rejected a moratorium on nuclear explosions. Now that the Soviet Union has announced its intention to achieve a most strict system of verification, including on-site inspections without right of refusal, the White House has taken a step back. The U.S. delegation at the Geneva talks has been instructed to go back on its former strict requirements for monitoring.

What is the explanation for this turnaround in the U.S. position on the problem of verification? They say the Pentagon would like to set up its inspection groups on all the street crossings in Krasnoyarsk, but does it not want under any circumstances to see any trace of Soviet observers in the Navada desert? Does the present U.S. Administration really want a reliable mutual monitoring of the observation of agreements, or was the previous talk about strict verification just a tactical ploy by Washington, just another bargaining chip?

[Jennings] Congressman Lott is probably best placed to put forward President Reagan's point of view. We will hear his view in a few minutes, but for the moment we will have a commercial break. [passage omitted: During U.S. television commercials, Zolotarevskiy suggests extending the bridge by 30 minutes]

[Tolkunov] I would like to mention that in this discussion with the U.S. congressmen we have not covered the main subject of the broadcast: the new thinking in the nuclear age. That is, realistic politics at a time when arsenals of all types of mass destruction weapons are growing. These issues are being left aside. So I think they should be brought up frankly and honestly, in order that they should express their views.

[Zolotarevskiy] Well then, should we suggest to the U.S. side that we should not restrict ourselves to just 90 minutes, so that we can cover the main subject and express our views on the issues raised?

[Tolkunov] I would go even further and say that they are bringing up these technical questions connected with certain areas and certain types of troops in order to avoid the main issue. [passage omitted: Velikhov proposes asking about nuclear testing; Tolkunov agrees]

[Tolkunov] First and foremost we have to ask them about overall policy. They have virtually evaded the question of the meeting between Gorbachev and Reagan.

[Zolotarevskiy] Lev Nikolayevich, excuse me. The U.S. side is now going to show a small videotape on the magnitude of the danger existing in the world—how much money is spent by all countries on arms, how many nuclear weapons are stockpiled, and so on. [U.S. commercials end here] [passage omitted]

[Jennings] Those are startling statistics, and they have a direct bearing on the subject of our discussion. Congressman Lott...

[Lott] The question here is that of monitoring what is going on in the USSR and the United States. We agree that monitoring is extremely important in connection with the complex issue we are examining. But we can only begin to tackle this issue when we have achieved some kinds of accords. There are many intensive negotiations underway, and we should keep the question of monitoring in its proper place.

[Jennings] Excuse me, I would like to ask a question: Does this mean that the Soviets allow greater access than our country in regard to monitoring? Now that the Reagan administration has backed away, is that right?

[Lott] I don't think that the position is like that, one could hardly say that that is so. I am not a participant in the negotiations or a member of your [Lott turns to Nunn] commission; I am taking part in this group as a U.S. citizen; I am answering as an ordinary U.S. citizen, and am concerned about this also as a U.S. citizen just as any citizen of the USSR would be concerned.

[Nunn] For a a long time the Soviet Union refused on-site inspection, whereas we were calling for it. Now, the Soviet Union is talking a lot about on-site inspection, although no agreement has yet been reached, and we are now beginning to approach certain kinds of special-purpose [tselevyye] inspections, rather than just on-site inspections. So it's good news that both sides are now moving toward agreement on monitoring issues.

[Jennings] And then perhaps there will be agreement on the question of tank army concentrations?

[Nunn] Well, that's up to the Soviets. Let them decide their policy. If they renounce such a policy, change this policy, and renounce their mass concentrations of tanks, then our reaction will be different.

[Zolotarevskiy] Peter, it is extremely interesting for us to observe this debate between members of Congress, but we would also like to take part. Academician Velikhov would like to express his point of view.

[Velikhov] First of all, I would like to ask about specific facts, not words, but facts. The U.S. Administration—and I wrote especially to the President about this at the suggestion of Mr Wick—is still refusing visas to Soviet scientists to work at the Nevada testing ground. That is a fact and I would like to hear your views on it at a time when U.S. scientists are working in the Semipalatinsk area. I would also like to continue the discussion of aggressive and peace-loving demonstrations. The Soviet Union demonstrated, since 1983 has been demonstrating, a unilateral moratorium on all tests in space. For 1 and 1/2 years, more than 1 and 1/2 years, there was a moratorium on all nuclear explosions. What is your attitude to these kinds of facts, and what are the chances that the United States will opt for a complete end to tests, or at least for a one-kiloton ceiling on tests?

[Jennings] Dr Velikhov, I am not sure who might be able to answer your first question. Congressman Aspin?

[Aspin] I don't know about the visas.

[Jennings] You can't answer the first part of the question, OK. But what about the second part?

[Aspin] As Dr Velikhov knows, because we have already talked about the issue at several forums, the citizens of the United States are divided on the matter, the matter of a moratorium on nuclear tests. There are some Americans resolutely in favor of such a moratorium, while others do not think it is in line with our national interests, taking into account the necessity of relying on nuclear weapons. It is important to continue tests for reliability, and for other reasons. I think that the United States and the Soviet Union recently agreed to begin discussions on a nuclear test ban, and a good forum exists for this. At the moment we can say that these issues will be examined as part of the general discussion of questions connected with arms control to be conducted following talks on medium-range missiles.

[Jennings] Congressman Lott, you have spoken several times about the fact that you represent the man in the street here, the rank and file. Can you explain to the Soviet people why we are so passionate about the issue of verification?

[Lott] As I said at the beginning concerning the anxiety about whether we can trust each other or not, the American people and the Congress believe that there are violations of the ABM Treaty, and the American people are very dissappointed over the violations of the Helsinki accords; this is a very serious question. There are efforts to improve communication between our countries, to improve relations between the two states, and the policy of glasnost is being conducted in the USSR. But will we see any new steps in the sphere of human rights, concerning the refuseniks of Jewish origin? What is new in regard to political prisoners? How does the Soviet Government intend to act in this sphere in order to demonstrate the open nature of its policies?

[Jennings] Leonid, who on your panel could answer this question?

[Zolotarevskiy] I would like to draw the attention of the esteemed participants in the discussion on the U.S. side that the plan for our subsequent telebridges includes topics such as regional conflicts, human rights, and so on. I think that anyone, not just the specialists sitting on our panel, but those people seated in the hall could reply to this question. All the same, Deputy Tolkunov will now give a brief reply, and Marshal Akhromeyev wants to follow up by expressing his point of view. Carry on, Lev Nikolayevich.

[Tolkunov] I would like to just reply very briefly to your question. We do in fact think that normal relations leading to peace cannot be observed if human rights are violated. But one must go further. One must look and see, quite clearly and definitely, that human rights are violated to a considerable extent in the Western countries too. For example, the United States has not ratified 16 of 19 conventions on human rights adopted by the United Nations, including such important conventions as those on the economic and political rights of man. Some general legal foundation must be built for the issue of human rights. The basis of this work could be provided by the Helsinki agreements. A great deal is being done at the moment in the Soviet Union, and has been done, toward the observance of human rights, and I think that the next telebridge, which will be completely devoted to human rights, will give both U.S. and Soviet viewers an idea of how matters stand in this very important sphere.

[Zolotarevskiy] Thank you. Go ahead, Sergey Fedorovich.

[Akhromeyev] I would like to ask Senator Nunn to answer this question: Among all the problems of arms limitation and reduction, a most important one is that of reducing strategic offensive weapons. But this is intimately connected with the ABM Treaty remaining in force, the ABM Treaty as it was signed in 1972. We abide by what we call the narrow interpretation of the ABM Treaty. At the moment, the administration is striving to give it another interpretation, called the broad interpretation in the United States. But this broad interpretation constitutes, in essence, destroying the treaty, and I would like the American people to know that the Soviet Union, the Soviet people, will never agree to such a broad interpretation; they will never agree to the destruction of the ABM Treaty. If it is destroyed, then there can be no agreement on a reduction of strategic weapons. So I would like to ask what the likelihood is that it will be possible to successfully defend the narrow interpretation of the ABM Treaty in the United States, and thus provide the possibility of achieving agreement on a 50-percent reduction in strategic offensive weapons? [passage omitted]

[Jennings] Senator Nunn is able to provde an absolutely precise answer. He is the very person who is involved in the issues of SDI.

[Nunn] Allow me to express a number of ideas. In the first place, it is necessary for the two countries to achieve a clear understanding on what the ABM Treaty means before one of the sides starts reducing offensive weapons. There is a natural link between the offensive and defensive weapons. If you reduce your offensive potential then we could reduce our defensive potential. In this is the sense of the ABM Treaty and the arms control process. In the second place, the Senate adopted a decision last week. Here we have a disagreement with the U.S. Administration. By 58 votes we adopted a decision in the Senate that the President cannot interpret the treaties in a new way without the consent of the Senate. I am not convinced that the President correctly approaches the broad interpretation of the treaty. However, there are other views.

For us, for the Senate, a treaty is a very important issue and any kind of a treaty is ratified by two thirds of votes. We believe that no changes in a treaty can be made without congressional consent. But the problem lies in the fact that the Soviet Union's interpretation of the ABM Treaty is very rigid. The Soviet Union stated in Geneva and ontinues to say, though it evidently is not truly convinced, that it is necessary to ban also the research according to the ABM Treaty and the articles of the ABM Treaty. I do not agree with this. I do not agree that this means and would mean a broad interpretation of the treaty. If the two sides once again attentitively determine what they understand under the ABM Treaty and how they understand the link between the offensive and defensive weapons, then we would arrive at a kind of a common viewpoint. [passage omitted: The next part of the telebridge will be coming from Moscow; another advertising break introduced by Zolotarevskiy who also states that the transmission will be carried out for another 30 minutes; Zolotarevskiy fills the break with acquainting the viewers with the brochure published in the United States under the title "From the capital to the capital," which features the history of the telebridge programs.]

[Zolotarevskiy] We will see what the brochure's effect and outcome will be, because at least two telebridges are still to be held between the Supreme Soviet and the U.S. Congress members. In this way, the popularization of this form of exchange may turn out to be highly effective from the viewpoint of changing public opinion. [passage omitted]

[Tolkunov] Comrades, the main thing is that the Americans express their attitude to the new political thinking and their way of the process of the devlopment of Soviet-U.S. relations as a whole and the relations in the entire world.

[?Velikhov] So that they would avoid generalizations.

[Tolkunov] They deal with details. Although they are important, they are still details. [Zolotorevskiy announces the end of commercial break] [passage omitted]

[Korniyenko] I would like to answer Senator Nunn on one specific issue. The Soviet Union has precisely and clearly formulated its position on the ABM Treaty, both in Geneva and now in Washington during the visit of our minister. This position does not envisage a ban on research. Therefore, you do not have an altogether correct idea on this issue. I would like to go back to the issue of trust. What is the cause of mistrust? This question was touched upon once again by Congressman Lott in answering the question of the leader of the U.S. side. I think that to a considerable degree the mistrust and the incorrect notion of the Americans with regard to the Soviet Union currently proceed quite simply from bad knowledge of us, from their knowledge of the Soviet Union, and even from the knowledge of recent history. I will refer to the following example: Your U.S. press recently published data that in answering a poll carried out by *The New York Times*, 44 percent of those who were asked answered that they thought that the Soviet Union fought alongside Germany against the United States in World War II! Only 28 percent gave a correct answer and 28 percent said honestly that they did not know.

Such a standard of ideas and knowledge about the Soviet Union—that we fought with Hitlerite Germany on one side—naturally generates mistrust toward the Soviet Union. But from where does this standard of knowledge come from? Unfortunately, even nowadays we hear from the U.S. participants in this discussion—and they are people of authority and representation—very many incorrect notions about the Soviet Union. Under these conditions it is not surprising that, so to speak, rank and file Americans have these incorrect notions. Let us meet more, let us become more knowledgeable about each other and take this knowledge further, so that we will generate trust, which exists, although without any foundations. I do not wish to say that I agree with all the opinions of our citizens that were shown in the first clip. Here there are signs of not quite precise and correct notions. But for all that, in our country you do not come across such absurdities into which we run in the conceptions of unforunately many U.S. citizens in their attitude toward the Soviet Union.

[Zolotarev] Yevgeniy Pavlovich, you wanted to ask a question. Go ahead.

[Velikhov] I would like to ask Senator Nunn a question. I understand from this discussion that at present, in connection with the problem of nuclear tests, the question of monitoring is considered already solved and there are other reasons that prevent a treaty being concluded. But in our recent discussion with a number of scientists and military people and representatives of the United States, the view point was expressed that sea-based cruise missiles cannot be limited due to the fact that it is impossible to verify their presence, on any specific ships, let us say. Is this really just a problem of verification? Can we say if this problem will be solved and with it the question of whether this form of nuclear weapon, which in my view is a very dangerous one, can be eliminated or limited?

[Lott] Before we get into another discussion of such questions about specific weapons, I would like to comment on what the Soviet side has said. In my opinion, this was very important. I think there is quite a lot of incorrect information and misunderstanding between the peoples of our respective countries. This is really the whole point of our program today; we need more contacts, more exchanges, more communication, in any field in which we can achieve it. For this very reason, I hope that this program will help our peoples to get to know each other better. For instance, I understand why various things are being said about the question of arms control by the Soviet side, and much material is being printed in the Soviet press about the United States. Therefore we are trying to inform our people better about the USSR.

[Jennings] Just a second, it is possible that there has been a real misunderstanding here. Mr Korniyenko, as I understood you, from the translation into English, you said that for the first time, the Soviet Union has abandoned its former position on the SDI. Is this correct or not? I am referring to research on the SDI. Is that so or not? It is a very interesting question for us. Could you not clarify what you had in mind?

[Korniyenko] As far as research is concerned, research on earth, this was stated by our side at Reykjavik, and you have not heard any revelations on this matter here today from me. The position that was set out officially at the negotiation table in Geneva and I repeat, in Washington as well, quite recently, only the other day, is precise and clear. It shows that we object to the conducting of a specific category of tests involving deploying the relevant devices into space, but we do not object to research as such. This does not mean, however, that we are in agreement with the SDI program. The SDI program itself is far from being a research program, and incidentally, these tests that were announced the other day by Defense Secretary Weinberger, are they research? No, they are tests, and furthermore tests in space. I would like to know, by the way, how Senator Nunn, who takes a firm stance, rightly I consider, of rejecting a broad interpretation of the treaty, feels about this. Does he believe that the tests announced by Weinberger conform to the narrow interpretation?

[Jennings] Before we continue our discussion, I would like to tell you that we are coming to the end of our scheduled time, but we are prepared to extend it for another 1/2 hour. First I'll go to Senator Nunn.

[Aspin] After Senator Nunn has spoken, I would like to know what has changed in the Soviet position, but ask Nunn first, I'll come back on it.

[Nunn] I think that the Soviet position in regard to what is permitted in anti-missile defense or in SDI follows from their traditional approach to these two things, the treaty and the program. We have not yet received a final clarification of this question. Even if one adheres to the traditional interpretation, there are a whole range of aspects that are unclear, that remain, and in Geneva we will have to go into these concepts again.

[Aspin] I would like to come back in particular to the point Mr Korniyenko was making to Mr Lott about the need for more discussion. I agree with him there, but I do not agree on the whole with Mr Korniyenko's assumption in what he said, namely that mistrust between our two countries, the Soviet Union and the United States, is explained by ignorance, by the fact that we didn't know in the United States what was going on in the Soviet Union. I think there are a lot of things, a great lack of knowledge in our country about the Soviet Union, of course this should be rectified, but to say that the question of trust is tied in with this ignorance is not correct. I think that those people who know most about the Soviet Union have no more trust in the Soviet Union, and there are certain good reasons for this.

[Jennings] Thank you. Now for another commercial break, after which we will hear more from the sides participating in the discussion.

[passage omitted]

[Zolotarevskiy] Georgiy Markovich, when you referred to a recent statement by Mr Weinberger, this just happened to coincide with something I brought along, also concerning a recent statement by Caspar Weinberger. He said the following: If we can get a system that will be effective and make the weapons of the Soviet Union ineffective—he's talking about SDI, of course—then we will return to a situation that we were in when we were the only country possessing nuclear weapons. This could probably arouse both mistrust, and doubts, and many questions for us.

[Korniyenko] Naturally.

[Akhromeyev] That's what he is always saying, year after year. It's the only thing he can say, it is systematic.

[Unidentified speaker from audiemce] I have a brief question in connection with Star Wars, it does not have to be me that asks it, but I think it will put them on the spot, perhaps someone would like to ask it. In March 1983, announcing his decision to implement the Star Wars program, President Reagan promised to make nuclear weapons impotent and obsolete. Now even the most zealous supporters of SDI do not promise a reliable 100-percent defense from a nuclear counterstrike thanks to a wide-ranging U.S. ABM system. What is the true aim of the U.S. Star Wars program if it is known that the breakthrough of even one percent of the missiles (?launched) in a counterstrike for retaliation will lead to unacceptable damage for the aggressor?

[Tolkunov] You know, we already have a question something like that. [passage omitted: contact between studios reestablished as commercials end]

[Jennings] Now we'll start hearing people speaking from the floor. As far as I understand, you are chairman of the steering committee, and undoubtedly you are deeply interested in the Soviet-U.S. dialogue.

[George Brown, Democratic Representative from California] Thank you, Peter. I have carefully followed the discussion on the military aspects of security. It makes me a little pessimistic, and I have been feeling this for the last 20 years as I followed development of this debate. I rather share Senator Lott's position, that is, we should conduct discussion constructively. I would like to ask Professor Velikhov a question. In fact he touched on it at the beginning of the program. What possibilities are there for agreements in the sphere of cooperation, whereby the Soviet Union and the United States could cooperate as a means of reducing this lack of security? In a more specific context, broad discussion is under way in Congress about the possibilities of joint space initiatives, for example, in exploration of Mars. What would the Soviet reaction be to this proposition? Would it be useful to stage such joint measures in order to strengthen trust in each other?

[Zolotarevskiy] Thank you for your question. Academician Velikhov will answer it in a moment. Excuse me, Congressman, I would like to introduce you to the Soviet viewers. The question was put by Congressman George

Brown, head of the Congressional (?Initiative Committee) to which, together with Academician Velikhov, the initiative for staging all this series belongs. Continue, Yevgeniy Pavlovich.

[Velikhov] I would first of all like to note that it seems to me that there are opportunities, it seems to me, both in broad international cooperation and in specific cooperation on the issues that are most acute for the process of nuclear disarmament and arms control. In this respect, I believe that useful work is being conducted by the Academy of Sciences with the Natural Resources Defense Council to monitor the non-staging of nuclear explosions, and the work we are now starting with the Federation of American Scientists. The matter here concerns both an old idea that 5 years ago looked like a dream—about how to monitor the destruction of nuclear warheads and how to check that the fissionable materials resulting from that destruction would go into peaceful power engineering and not back into the cycle of building new warheads—and questions concerned with checking the payloads of space devices being put into space. I think that is something of importance for increasing mutual trust. The other side of the coin concerns questions connected with checking whether or not there are nuclear weapons on ships, for example. This is a question I asked Senator Nunn and I think it is a very important question, along with many other questions connected with verification.

To talk about major projects, I think that a whole range of such major joint projects, constructive ones, have now been prepared. These are projects such as the joint building of a Tokamak thermonuclear reactor. We have now commenced, following agreement in Geneva, on starting this work. We have embarked on joint design work, the United States, the Soviet Union, Western Europe, and Japan. I think that this could be a fine example of our joint cooperation, which always reduces distrust.

As far as work in space is concerned, I think we could find many intersting issues connected with the use of modern technology for communications and for the study of natural resources and the environment and, of course, for scientific research. So I am very much an enthusiast for developing scientific joint work aimed at both improving trust and solving such major questions, and also, first and foremost, at issues of verification and expanding our capabilities in this context. Apart from that, I think that contacts that develop on the human front are also important—these telebridges and so on.

[Jennings] Dr Velikhov.

[Velikhov] Thank you.

[Jennings] You certainly sound very optimistic. Here is a Senator from Nevada.

[Navada Senator] In order to come to a better understanding of the viewpoint of our colleagues in the Supreme Soviet allow me to ask a few questions that you could hear out and then ask us in turn. When we talk about the U.S. Constitution, when we talk about the celebrations for the Constitution, we are talking about the existence of a society over a period of 200 years. We are also trying to study Soviet philosophy, the founders of Marxism-Leninism, Friedrich Engels, and Karl Marx and what lays at the foundation of the USSR system. We want to understand the viewpoint of Mr Gorbachev and the essence of glasnost and the openness in your society, and in what ways you are abandoning Lenin, Karl Marx, and Friedrich Engels in order to move on to another stage. What is the essence of your philosophy at this time?

[Jennings] Who is going to answer that question?

[Zolotarevskiy] It's an interesting one and Deputy Tolkunov will answer it. [laughter]

[Jennings] That is what I thought you'd say, Leonid.

[Tolkunov, laughing] I should say that Marx, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels and Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the founder of our state, saw socialism as a society of developed democracy. Unforunately our history has been such that we had the prewar period, the war years, and the postwar period when we were forced somewhat to limit our democratic rights in order to create certain striking forces against German Fascism, which was threatening the whole of mankind. That undoubtedly had an affect on the devlopment of society. But now, in developing democracy, in developing glasnost, we are relying fully on the instructions left to us by Vladimir Ilich Lenin. In the last years of his life he said that socialism is unthinkable without the broadest democracy. Even in the Civil War years, glasnost was very widely predominate on the pages of *Pravda* and on the pages of *Izvestiya* if you look back now. So we are developing something that was indeed at the foundation of the teaching of Marx, Engels, and Lenin.

[Zolotarevskiy] Well then. To judge from all accounts, Congress, or in any case the Senate, has begun to study Marxism-Leninism seriously. That inspires a certain optimism that you will come to a better understanding of our position and in particular the law on the development of our democracy. But we have questions from the auditorium. Please go ahead.

[Supreme Soviet Deputy Fedosov, identified by screen caption] I don't think that our discussion today has taken into consideration the factor of public participation in the creation of a system of all-embracing security and destroying the image of the enemy. Unfortunately we are still trying to establish the telebridge using more mutual reproaches, I think, although in this connection, I mean in the contact sense, we do have a certain degree of experience and both Soviet and U.S. participants could talk about it. There have been joint cruises up the Mississippi, as well as up the Volga and the Dnepr, and there were also the participants in the joint Soviet-U.S. march as well as joint concerts, one of which took place, incidentally, on the 4th of July, the United States national day, at the end of the peace march with well-known collectives and performers taking part. But the main thing in my view is that during these events and meetings new and very interesting initiatives and proposals are born. In particular that was how the idea arose, an idea that is now supported in virtually all continents of the globe. On 24 November, I mean October, on the first day of the week declared by the United Nations to be a week of action for disarmament, the idea arose of holding a so-called peace wave. It is to start in Japan at Hiroshima at 1200 with a bell being struck and will run in relay form through all the time zones ending in California. It will take different forms in each country. There will be antiwar demonstrations, street demonstration, and so on. It would be good if all military operations could be stopped during that time, if only for a minute. But the essence of the peace wave lies in this one thing: to unite the people of the world in the campaign against the nuclear threat.

[Jennings] Leonid, it's the question I'm interested in. What are you asking?

[Fedosov] Here is my question. What in your view is the role of the antiwar movement in disarmament and in creating an atmosphere of mutual trust? As legislators in the United States, what is your view of this public initiative? Surely participation in this campaign by governments could really help implement the slogan: From a minute's peace to peace on earth.

[Zolotarevskiy] Thank you, Deputy Fedosov. You have asked your question, now for the answer.

[Jennings] Congressman Aspin will answer this question.

[Aspin] I think that in the United States we do of course have more experience when it comes to antiwar marches and protests than the Soviet Union has. We have an open society, as you know. We have freedom of expression and expression of political views. We are celebrating the 200th anniversary of our Constitution at the moment. Protests and demonstrations, freedom of speech and putting forward one's own position freely are a longstanding U.S. tradition. We have had demonstrations on peace issues, nuclear war, on matters of U.S. foreign policy, and U.S. involvement in various actions and it would be useful if there was similar freedom in the Soviet Union.

It would be useful if an analogous freedom existed in the Soviet Union, and people in the Soviet Union could demonstrate and oppose the war in Afghanistan, if they believe that they should do this, as we in the United States for example, demonstrate our attitudes in relation to matters connected with U.S. foreign policy. If this were to happen, this would have a beneficial influence on cooperation between the two countries. I think that in order for this to work, for it to be fruitful and productive, such opportunity for antiwar demonstrations should be equally available in both countries.

[Jennings] Just a second. You are about to hear a question from Claude Pepper, a congressman of ours, but first I am interested in this question. At the very beginning of the program, in your video sequence, you referred to the nuclear bombing of Japan by the United States. Then you spoke of the ringing of the peace bell in Japan. Do you believe that the United States, because it dropped atomic bombs on Japan 40 years ago, could now conduct nuclear war against you in Europe?

[Zolotarevskiy] Quite an unexpected question. Who on our side—[Tolkunov raises his hand] Please go ahead, Lev Nikolayevich.

[Tolkunov] I think that in the United States...

[Jennings, interrupting, speaking to Zolotarevskiy] Leonid, I was putting that question specifically to you.

[Zolotarevskiy] Specifically to me? Well, in that case I must make a few corrections. The point is that that film did indeed refer to the nuclear bombing of Japan by the United States in 1945, but there was nothing in it about the peace bell in Japan, although there is such a bell, and it was erected, as is known, as a memorial of mourning to that bombing. As for the possibility of the United States using nuclear weapons in Europe, I would like to think that this could not happen, particularly now, when an understanding in principle has been reached on the very matter of nuclear strike weapons in Western Europe. Although I am not a great specialist on this matter, I repeat that I would like to take an optimistic view of this problem. Yes, please go ahead, Yevgeniy Pavlovich.

[Velikhov] I would like to add one thing to this...

[Claude Pepper, representative from Florida, interrupting] Mr Chairman, all right-thinking people are interested in how the arms race begun by the United States and the Soviet Union has managed to reach such a level. The United States, as is known, has a definite list of events that, in one way or another, led to the creation of a state of tension in the United States. I think that we ought to speak of the problem of a nuclear power, and the Soviet Union accepts this concept. We are at different ends of our planet, we confront each other. The Soviet Union has a huge population—270 million; we also have a huge population. You are a great power, we are a great power. You would not want, nevertheless, to come to any great momentum in continuing this unprecedented race. You see that it would not be much fun to raise the question of SDI, so the question arises, why should there be any question of you attacking us or us attacking you. You understand that many nations have now obtained access to nuclear weapons and this is a threat of another kind. So if we continue this race, if we talk of this endless contest, it will be senseless. Maybe this is only the beginning of a sensible period, but we must analyze, we must make joint efforts to take some sort of joint steps. You know that for 200 years the United States has existed (?and has always aimed at) a sensible attitude to other people. We have to learn to respect each other. The time has come when we must use common sense, and from there move on to deeds, that is, to stopping the arms race and returning to sensible friendly relations. [applause]

[Zolotarevskiy] Many thanks, Mr Pepper. So there you are, Peter—a statement by the senior member of the U.S. Congress, who recently paid a visit to the Soviet Union and who was one of Roosevelt's comrades-in-arms, has drawn applause from our audience as well. Yevgeniy Pavlovich, go ahead. You asked to speak.

[Velikhov] Well, I wanted to add something to your reply. Of course, we now consider that there could hardly be any deliberate actions when...[changes thought] We are not afraid that nuclear war will occur through any deliberate actions. But naturally, when the U.S. secretary of defense states, as he has repeatedly, that the objective of the United States military-technical policy is to return to the situation in which the United States found itself at the end of the 1940s and the beginning of the fifties; that is, to its nuclear monopoly, that, of course, puts us on our guard, frightens us and leads to mistrust. For that reason it seems to me that we should indeed now be making every effort to dispel such mistrust.

[Zolotarevskiy] Thank you, Yevgeniy Pavlovich. Yes, go ahead, Lev Nikolayevich. Our time is already coming to an end.

[Tolkunov] Yes. I have one question to ask Senator Nunn. On announcing the Strategic Defense Initiative in 1983, President Ronald Reagan claimed that it would make nuclear arms pointless. But now, in U.S. political and military circles they are talking about the preservation of nuclear weapons and even about the strengthening of certain of their components. What is your view of the SDI system as a whole? Do you believe that space ABM will in practice make it possible to protect the population from a retaliatory nuclear strike?

[Nunn] I shall make this brief because it would take more than half an hour to give a full answer. I know that the President regards SDI as something that will ensure complete protection for the entire population and he believes that we should move over to the SDI system. I realize that perfection in nuclear weapons makes that impossible. But research within the SDI framework is important because at some point in the future, obviously, both sides could succeed in preventing an attack from a third country or state, or from a terrorist group. Therefore, we have to cooperate in this area in the future. Congressman Pepper said a very interesting thing: We now have to concentrate our attention on the positive things that occurred last week. You know, for example, that an agreement was signed on nuclear danger limitation centers. The United States and the Soviet Union have a mutual interest in preventing a nuclear war caused by miscalculation or error. In that area we have done something constructive, and probably afterward, at some point, we shall begin thinking about the fact that each side has 10,000 nuclear warheads. We have to think about what would happen if a third country tried somehow to attack us, or if some sort of terrorist group tried to attack us. Are we capable of preventing such an attack? We have to approach this seriously. We have to recognize, that a certain interest in the preservation of the nuclear potential must be maintained, and we must continue research into the possible use of that potential.

[Jennings] I would like to add a few remarks. Unfortunately, we are almost at the end of our program. In our country there are people who study your country, and they believe that the signing of a treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union on the reduction of medium-range and operational-tactical missiles actually puts an end to the strategic arms race. I do not know whether you are heartened by this. I think that this evening we have heard more pessimistic remarks and statements than optimistic ones. Thank you for joining our program.

[Zolotarevskiy] I am inclined to disagree with you, Peter. I think that what you have called pessimistic remarks were, unfortunately, nothing more than statements of persisting realities. But let us hope that the conclusion drawn from our television bridge will be an optimistic one. Obviously, we agree that by stating these realities and by analyzing them we all come to the conclusion that the situation has to change, and of course members of Congress and Supreme Soviet deputies can play a large, and perhaps even crucial, role in this. Before bringing the program to an end I would like to hand it over once again to Deputy Tolkunov, who has specific proposals concerning ways of overcoming nutual reproach, overcoming mutual suspicion, and building better relations between our countries.

[Tolkunov] I would like to remind the esteemed congressman that the Foreign Affairs Commission of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on 21 June, 1986, that is, more than a year ago, proposed to the analogous commission of Congress a working meeting of the commissions to discuss mutual concerns of Soviet and U.S. parliamentarians in connection with Soviet-U.S. agreement on the limitation of strategic weapons and also on questions of halting nuclear tests. The commission's statement said that scientific and technical progress is overtaking us in this field. As a possible step, it would be possible to discuss a provisional understanding on a meeting of the commissions to discuss the relevant questions, with experts invited. Even if there is a delay in the reply to this, it would after all be possible for representatives of Congress and the Supreme Soviet to communicate on the radio telephone which links us—it is not monitored by anyone—and agree precisely on some sort of contact between the foreign affairs commissions.

[Jennings] Thank you very much. We receive the last suggestion favorably. It is a good proposal, and I am assured that the congressmen will respond to your proposal.

[Nunn] It is a very interesting proposal. I must say that I took part in that seminar with Dr Velikhov, and we did a lot of work, together with Ambassador Dobrynin. We put the Soviet Government's position to President Ford, and then we produced a final communique on our talks, which was of use to both countries.

[Jennings] Thank you. You have the advantage. It is daytime in the Soviet Union now, but here it is 0130. Therefore, although the audience would be interested in continuing the discussion, it is time to go to bed. I thank the television audience in the Soviet Union and say goodbye to you.

[Zolotarevskiy] I would like to use our advantage, Peter, to thank the participants in the discussion on the U.S. side, to thank the participants on the Soviet side, and to quote, to end our discussion, some words from the article by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev to which you referred today. He said the following in that article: Why do you so insistently raise the question of an all-embracing system of international security? It is impossible to tolerate a situation in which we find ourselves, on the eve of the 3d millenium, with the world under threat of destruction, in a state of constant tension, in an atmosphere of suspicion and discord, expending vast resources and the labor and talents of millions of people in order to increase mutual distrust and fear. The political and moral heart of the problem, he stresses, is the trust of states and peoples in each other, respect for international agreements and institutions, and we are ready to go on from measures of trust in individual spheres to a large-scale policy of trust, which will gradually form a system of all-embracing security. Thank You. Goodnight.

[Jennings] Thank you, Leonid. Goodnight. [passage omitted] We have already said that we shall be broadcasting two more capital-to-capital telebridges: 14 October on human rights, and 18 October on questions of regional conflicts. [passage omitted]

China

Wu Xueqian Welcomes Arms Progress

LD232200 Moscow TASS in English 2101 GMT 23 Sep 87

[Text] New York September 23 TASS—The Chinese foreign minister Wu Xueqian welcomed the progress in Soviet-American talks on intermediate-range and shorter-range nuclear missiles.

Speaking on Wednesday in the general political discussion at the 42nd session of the United Nations General Assembly, he said that the agreement between the USSR and the United States on the elimination of a whole class of missiles both in Europe and in Asia would become the first step on the road to reducing nuclear weapons, a step that is welcomed by the whole world.

The minister stressed that the attainment of peace and security requires the total prohibition of all types of nuclear, space, chemical and bacteriological weapons and also a substantial reduction of conventional armaments. All countries, big or small, nuclear or not, should make a positive contribution to the struggle to stop the arms race.

11th Round of Joint Soviet Talks Set

LD241020 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Excerpt] The 11th round of Soviet-Chinese political consultations begins in Beijing on the 6th of next month. This has been announced at a briefing in the Chinese capital by a spokesman of China's Foreign Ministry, Li Zhaoxing. He said the sides will continue to discuss questions on normalizing relations between the two countries. [passage omitted]

Sixth NPC Standing Committee Session Ends

PM151401 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS dispatch: "Session Ends"]

[Text] Beijing, 5 Sep—A routine session of the Standing Committee of the Sixth PRC National People's Congress [NPC] has ended here today.

XINHUA reports that the session passed a law on combating atmospheric pollution, a law on archives, and a number of other draft laws. It was decided to submit the proposal to establish Hainan Province for discussion by the first session of the Seventh NPC, which is scheduled to take place next year, and also to authorize the PRC State Council to set up a preparatory group for the establishment of the new province.

The session participants approved a resolution of the NPC Standing Committee on the draft "allocation of representation quotas for national minorities in the Seventh NPC," and "a decision on the consultative election of representatives of Taiwan Province to the Seventh NPC."

The NPC Standing Committee appointed Li Zhensheng, director of the Xian Branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and eminent Chinese specialist in the sphere of genetics, to the post of vice president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Protocol Economy Measures Reported

PM141343 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 9 Sep 87 p 9

[Unattributed report: "Abolishing... Banquets"]

[Text] XINHUA reports that China is making changes to its diplomatic protocol aimed at saving leaders' time and the money spent on protocol measures. The innovations will make it possible for PRC embassies in various countries to devote more time directly to work. This was reported by Tang Longbin, PRC assistant foreign minister.

In the future state leaders and officials of ministerial rank will, as a rule, not host return banquets and receptions during foreign visits nor, on their return home, will they hold return events in honor of the diplomatic missions of the countries in question.

The PRC Foreign Ministry, he added, has decided to sharply reduce the escorts assigned to accompany cars. In the future cars will only be used by leaders of ministerial rank and above; other officials will use minibuses.

It has been decided to reduce the time spent on state banquets and the number of members of foreign delegations. The number of people accompanying Chinese leaders on trips abroad will also be reduced.

Recently a PRC leader pointed to the need to draw up a corresponding law with regard to protocol measures.

AUCCTU Officials Conclude Trip 22 Sep

PM240905 Moscow TRUD in Russian 22 Sep 87 p 3

[Own correspondent S. Kuznetsov report under general heading: "To Strengthen Cooperation"]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Sep—The 10-day visit by a Soviet trade union delegation to the PRC has ended. In addition to Beijing, the delegation was given an opportunity to visit the cities of Shanghai and Guangzhou. The representatives of Soviet trade unions toured the Baoshan metallurgical combine, one of the most modern in the world, and the air technology trade and industry center in the special economic zone of Shenzhen; they studied the conditions under which cooperative and mixed enterprises operate. The delegation was accorded an amicable reception everywhere, and frank and detailed conversations took place.

A concluding conversation was held at the All-China Federation of Trade Unions [ACFTU] 19 September, on the eve of the visit's conclusion. On behalf of the Soviet delegation, AUCCTU Secretary V.N. Makeyev expressed sincere gratitude to the ACFTU leadership for the interesting and meaningful program of the visit. "We are departing for home," the delegation head said, "firmly convinced that the Chinese people sincerely desire the expansion of ties and cooperation with the Soviet people. The implementation of accords on the expansion of contacts between the two countries' trade unions, the deepening of our ties, and their translation into more practical and specific terms are mutually advantageous, and will help the strengthening of mutual understanding between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union and the development of relations between our two great socialist states."

The Soviet trade union delegation left for home 20 September. At Beijing's Shoudu Airport it was seen off by representatives of the ACFTU headed by ACFTU Secretary Zhang Fuyou.

Northeast Asia

More on Dolgikh's Visit to Mongolia

PM240949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Stay in Mongolia"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 23 Sep—V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is in Mongolia on a working visit at the invitation of the MPRP Central Committee, today arrived in Darhan, the second largest industrial center in Mongolia.

A meeting was held with the city's party and economic leaders. P. Bold, first secretary of Darhan MPRP City Committee, familiarized him with the history, the present, and the development prospects of Darhan, many of whose enterprises have been constructed with the help of the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries, and he spoke of the city party organization's activity in implementing the "Darhan-90" comprehensive program for increasing labor productivity.

The CPSU Central Committee secretary visited the expanded clay aggregate production plant constructed in accordance with the Soviet-Mongolian agreement on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, talked with Mongolian workers and specialists and with Soviet engineers giving technical assistance to the enterprise collective, and familiarized himself with the work of the sheepskin and fur factory—the largest Mongolian light industry enterprise, constructed and operated with Bulgarian assistance.

On the "Darhan" state farm named for Mongolian-Soviet friendship the guest was told about the great assistance from Soviet construction workers in setting up the farm, which specializes in growing seeds for grain crops. The state farm has become an experimental production base of the Mongolian Scientific Research Institute of Crop Production and Arable Farming.

The CPSU Central Committee secretary is being accompanied on his tour of the country by P. Damdin, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee.

South Korean Workers' Strikes Continue

SK230912 Moscow International Service in Korean 0930 GMT 16 Sep 87

[Station commentator (Yurigin Piskonov) commentary]

[Text] According to the data officially announced by the Economic Planning Board in South Korea, more than 1,000 fierce labor disputes were staged in South Korea over the past 2 months.

In August and September, strikes took place each day in automobile, machine, electronic, textile, and shoe industry enterprises. Bus and taxi drivers, dock workers, shipyard workers and miners also joined the strikes.

The workers of the Hyundai Heavy Industry Complex have been on strike for several weeks. This complex is the very company which the Seoul authorities spoke highly of as being the symbol of South Korea's so-called economic miracle. Their propaganda, spread broadly, advertised this complex as attaining brilliant successes in eliminating the labor-management contradiction and in creating a new type of labor-management relations. They claimed that this company was established based on friendship, mutual understanding, and cooperation between the owners and the workers.

However, the owners of the Hyundai Heavy Industry Complex are attempting to close the plants to deal with the strikes and the South Korean police arrested the strikers upon the authorization of the Seoul authorities who declared that the strikes would destroy the nation's stability. Nevertheless, the workers act more resolutely as the time passes.

Some time ago, several thousand mine workers in Taeback blocked the road to pits and paralyzed almost all of the traffic in this area. The mine workers in Hwangji occupied the police station and demanded the release of 50 of their arrested fellow workers.

The workers in plants of the Hyundai Heavy Industry Complex won a great victory by frustrating the attempt of the complex owners to break up one of the largest labor unions in South Korea. This victory was possible because the workers and office workers in other industrial companies in South Korea strongly supported this labor union.

The South Korean workers have sufficient reasons for staging the strikes. The rapid economic development of the South Korean companies and the great profits obtained by them in the course of that development were made possible through the merciless exploitation of the workers.

Two hundred fifty-two companies out of 282 that are registered on the South Korean stock market showed a 69 percent increase in their profits during the first half of this year. However, the workers received none of the benefits. The workers demand the right to form their own labor unions which would safeguard their rights from the owners' tyranny since they feel that their demands are always subject to threats and suppression.

All labor unions other than the government-supported ones, which are led by those who are close to the leaders in industrial and financial sectors or even by relatives of those leaders, are regarded as illegal organizations. Based on the antiworker law formulated in 1980 which considers participation in a strike a criminal offense, the government has the unlimited right to dissolve labor unions that disobey it and to ban the workers from participating in pan-national, local, and other types of worker organizations.

Together with such economic demands as fair labor wages and implementation of the 8-hour work day, the workers are raising more political demands as time passes. The workers also demand the resignation of the Chon Tu-hwan government and the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea.

The struggle of the South Korean workers continues, and this struggle is supported by the students and the opposition forces.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Policy for Asian-Pacific Region Reviewed

LD221518 Moscow TASS in English 1334 GMT 22 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyang September 22 TASS—TASS special correspondents Aleksandr Zhedin and Georgiy Shmelev report:

"Our approach to a solution to the set of issues of the Asian-Pacific region is determined within the general context of the Soviet Union-formulated idea of establishing a comprehensive system of international security the main element of which is to remove the nuclear threat and to prevent the annihilation of mankind," Vladimir Tolstikov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, has said in an interview with the TASS special correspondents.

He is heading a Soviet delegation to an international conference (opening here on Thursday) "For nuclear disarmament, peace and anti-imperialist solidarity in the Asian-Pacific region".

The conference has been organized by the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) and the Korean Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

"The Soviet Union is not alone in the striving for these values common to the whole of mankind", Vladimir Tolstikov went on to say.

"The conclusion of the Ratotonga Treaty declaring the South Pacific a nuclear-free zone, the efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) with a view to delivering the Korean peninsula from nuclear weapons, demands by many Asian countries to make the Indian Ocean and South East Asia a nuclear-free zone, and protests against a continuation of French nuclear tests in the Pacific Ocean are within the mainstream of the movement for peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region."

"The Delhi Declaration on principles for a nuclear-weapon-free and non-violent world, which was signed by the leaders of the Soviet Union and India, became an impressive example of the new political thinking. The document is of world-wide importance."

"The Soviet Union's decision to go to elimination of all its medium-range missiles in the country's Asian part, too, within the framework of the 'global double zero' became a major step in response to Asian countries' wishes. Mounting interest is also being aroused by other Soviet proposals, including those on curtailing naval activities, on limiting the number and scope of military exercises, on reducing the armed forces and armaments in Asia down to reasonable sufficiency, and on ensuring international economic security".

"The assertion of the tradition of holding such meetings in Asia regularly could become one of major results of the conference," Vladimir Tolstikov said.

"The main thing is to secure that the decisions of the Pyongyang forum are translated into practical deeds and find their embodiment in constructive measurs of the Afro-Asian solidarity movement".

"The agreement in principle reached by the Soviet Union and the United States to eliminate medium- and shorter-range missiles indicates that positive shifts in this direction are possible. This success is resultant of the Soviet Union's consistent and purposeful policy of peace."

PRK Foreign Minister on Reconciliation

PM211615 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No. 37, 13 Sep 87 (Signed to Press 8 Sep 87) p 10

[Interview with PRK Foreign Minister Kong Korm by correspondent Yuriy Buksin: "We Earned the Right To Live in Peace. Kampuchean Minister on National Reconciliation"]

[Text] "The sufferings of the Kampucheans are immeasurable. The horror, experienced by our people, during the genocide carried out by Pol Pot's clique, is indescribable - our language lacks words to describe what we lived through. We have earned peace, a normal and calm life, but these are what we still don't have in our land," said Kong Korm, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, in an interview to an "MN" correspondent. "After overthrowing the Pol Pot-Ieng Sari regime, we started to restore our nation literally from ashes. But the survivors from the gang of criminals, guilty of genocide, didn't drop their plans to resuscitate the criminal regime. Our people do not want a repetition of genocide. Phnom Peng proclaimed the policy of national reconciliation on August 27."

[Buksin] What is its goal?

[Kong Korm] Our aim is to unite all the patriotic forces so as to secure peace and calm for the Kampucheans and prevent the genocide regime regaining power. This is the basis for the settlement of the Kampuchean problem, the same as for the achievement of stability in South-East Asia. We appealed to all the Kampucheans, irrespective of their past, their ideology, political and religious views, to cooperate in the construction of an independent, peaceful and non-aligned Kampuchea. We are prepared to meet with the confronting Khmer groupings, except for Pol Pot and his nearest followers, in order to achieve this.

[Buksin] Why have you declared the course of national reconciliation now and not, let's say, one or two years ago?

[Kong Korm] Starting with 1979 we made different proposals, for example, on setting up a united people's front. Today, a situation has taken shape which enables us to put forward a broad-scale programme of national reconciliation. This is not a tactical move, but a sincere, long-term policy.

[Buksin] What is Vietnam's approach to the national reconciliation policy? It is declared in the West, that Hanoi did not help the country's rebirth, but only occupied it and is now the main obstacle on the road to a settlement.

[Kong Korm] The Vietnamese troops were already providing aid to the Kampuchean people at the time of our common struggle against the French colonialists and when we were resisting the US aggression. At that time, China also supported the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, because it didn't see any obstacles to its own relations with other countries in the military aid given by the SRV.

Vietnam approves of our policy of national reconciliation. It can only be an obstacle, in the way of the forces of external aggression and not on the road to a settlement of the situation in our country. The Vietnamese troops have been partially removed from the PRK five times already. They will be withdrawn completely in 1990 as our national armed forces become stronger.

[Buksin] The national reconciliation programme gives much attention to the return of the refugees, doesn't it?

[Kong Korm] There are more than 200,000 of them in Thailand alone. We're very anxious about these people.

[Buksin] How did the ASEAN countries react to the declaration of the policy of national reconciliation of the country?

[Kong Korm] At the July conference of the ASEAN countries' foreign ministers in Bangkok they went back on the accord achieved with Vietnam, which represented Indochinese countries, and Indonesia, which spoke for ASEAN. They went back to the eight-point proposal by the so-called coalition government which Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos rejected a long time ago. This is but a pretext for bringing Pol Pot and those around him back into power.

Reportage on Philippines Situation

LD192121 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 19 Sep 87

[text] Manila September 19 TASS—Lindro Alejandro, general secretary of the progressive public organization Bayan, was killed by unidentified persons in the Philippine capital today.

The car, in which he was returning from the organization's headquarters following a news conference, was fired upon from a minibus riding close by.

A spokesman for the Bayan organization has told journalists that in his speech at the news conference Lindro Alejandro announced actions being prepared by the New Patriotic Alliance headed by him in protest against attempts being made by right-wing forces and certain military circles at destabilizing the situation in the country.

The spokesman pointed out that the brutal murder might be used by the military command to put pressure on President Corazon Aquino for the purpose of securing her consent to the imposition of martial law in the country. If this is done, the role of the Armed Forces would considerably grow.

It is reported that Lindro Alejandro had been at the head of the strike movement in the Philippines in the period preceding the military coup attempt at the end of August. Mass demonstrations of protest and the general strike called on the eve of the plotters' action had been brought about by price rise, particularly the increase in the price of fuel.

However, Alejandro and other leaders of left-wing forces had strongly condemned the attacks by mutineers headed by Colonel Gregorio Honasan who, as the press points out, is possibly in hiding at the U.S. Air Force base Clark Field near Manila.

A complex situation is keeping on in the Philippines following the quelling of the mutiny of the military who are connected with right-wing forces.

The Corazon Aquino Government is making efforts to keep the internal political struggle in the country within the framework of the Constitution.

In these conditions, the terrorists' attacks play into the hands of those who seek to frustrate the process of democratizing Philippine society, the process the main condition for which, in the opinion of the country's progressive forces, is the removal of U.S. military bases from Philippine territory.

Rightists Pressure Aquino

OW201028 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1900 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Viktor Konnov commentary from the "90 Minutes" program]

[Text] [Konnov] Hello, Comrades. Teletapes from our editorial board carry several reports which help to clarify the real state of affairs in the Philippines. Philippine Vice President Laurel, who has resigned from his additional position as minister of foreign affairs, explained his decision in the following worlds: I cannot understand why we must have people in the government who sympathize with communists.

Colonel Honasan, the rebel leader, gave an interview which sounded surprisingly similar. Asked whether Corazon Aquino would allow the Philippines to fall into communist hands, the rebel leader answered affirmatively, and added: We need a very clear policy in the sphere of national security.

There is another very surprising coincidence. A sudden information leak from the document prepared for the U.S. Congress by the chief of the CIA intelligence network in Manila dwells on the communist danger growing in the Philippines as a result of the intensification of activity by leftist forces, and gives recommendations on correcting the situation. Among these recommendations is such a suggestion as the return to the Philippines of its ex-president Marcos.

All these coincidences are, apparently, not accidental. Representatives of rightist forces are pressuring the Aquino government from all sides, on the pretext of the communist threat. In this crisis situation these forces are demanding that Corazon Aquino completely exclude all leftists from the government and adopt a softer attitude toward the American military presence in the country.

The near future will show what the head of the Philippines Government undertakes.

'Tension Persists'

OW170525 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1900 GMT 16 Sep 87

[Vsevold Solovyev commentary; from the "90 Minutes" program]

[Text] Philippine President Aquino announced changes in the composition of the government. The resignation of Secretary of Foreign Affairs Laurel has been accepted. He retains the vice presidential post. A number of other changes have been implemented. Tension persists throughout the country.

[Solovyev] Hello comrades. The political crisis in the country has reached such heights that the population has begun to panic. Because of the possibility that foodstuffs might be in short supply, Filipinos have begun hording food, emptying the shop shelves. The authorities were even forced to make a special announcement, assuring the population that the rice reserves are sufficient for 2 and 1/2 months. At the same time, consistent with the statement, good weather conditions give rise to confidence that the fall harvest will be good. In other words, despite the fact that the political events are tearing the country apart, the Filipinos will not go hungry. Perhaps this is the only thing President Aquino can be at all certain about today.

While the sun shines over the grain fields, clouds gather over the presidential palace. As the *Manila Times* reported, Colonel Gregorio Honasan, the rebel leader, is hiding at the U.S. Clark Field Air Base. It is thought that he is under the protection of the U.S. CIA. Moreover, the press carries news of an information leak, resulting in the revelation of the contents of a secret CIA document prepared for the U.S. Congress. This document speaks of the growth of the so-called communist threat in the Philippines. Recomendations have been made to remedy this situation. Even the possibility of the return to the Philippines of the former President Marcos has been considered. It is also thought that this information is little more than a ruse, prepared by the CIA itself, and that its objective is to even further build up the already explosive situation in the country—to untie the hands of the right wing extremists in the Army.

Assistant Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Sigur arrived in Manila yesterday. What are his intentions? To help the rebels to overthrow Aquino, or to save her? It ought to be remembered that only 7 days ago the U.S. House of Representatives adopted a resolution on the Philippines, stating that the only and most important U.S. interest in this country is the preservation of democracy. The resolution calls on the State Department to make all Filipinos, especially the military, aware of its content.

Undoubtedly, the most important thing for Aquino today is how the high-ranking American diplomat will appraise the situation in the country. In my opinion, there are two possibilites: Either the military will come to power or, Aquino will retain the presidency, but undoubtedly, should this happen, will have to make a number of political concessions to Washington, and to those of the military who are not in agreement with her present policies. Further events in the Philippines could develop with lightening speed. But, in which direction, only time will tell.

SRV Vice Premier at Moscow Conference

BK200510 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Text] The 124th session of the Executive Committee for the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance was held in Moscow on 14-15 September with the participation of representatives of the executive committees of member countries. Vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers Tran Duc Luong attended the session. The session reviewed cooperation among the council member countries, including the development of energy services, and adopted a program for a long-term development of the power systems of the council member countries, especially those of Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongolia, from now to the year 2000.

Vietnamese Delegations on Visits

Party Workers

PM171835 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] Under the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] a delegation of CPV party workers headed by Nguyen Van Hanh, deputy chief of the CPV Central Committee Culture and Art Department, visited the Soviet Union 2 through 14 September. The Vietnamese comrades familiarized themselves with CPSU activity in the cultural sphere.

Meetings and talks were held at the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department, the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, Ivanovo CPSU Obkom, the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, the USSR Ministry of Culture, the USSR State Cinematography Committee, and creative unions. The delegation visited a number of cultural establishments and production collectives in the Estonian SSR and in Moscow and Ivanovo Oblasts.

Control Committee

PM221405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for contacts between the CPSU and the CPV [Communist Party of Vietnam, a CPV Central Committee Party Control Committee delegation headed by Tran Huu Dac, member of the CPV Central Committee and deputy chairman of the CPV Central Committee Party Control Committee, was in the Soviet Union 1-21 September. The Vietnamese comrades acquainted themselves with the experience of CPSU control and auditing organs' work in conditions of restructuring. There were meetings at the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, the Ulyanovsk CPSU Obkom, the Balashikha Gorkom in Moscow Oblast, and a number of production collectives.

The delegation was received by M.S. Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, who had a warm conversation with the delegation which was also attended by I.S. Gustov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, and Nguyen Van Khieu, SRV charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

Near East & South Asia

Further Reportage on Persian Gulf Situation

U.S.-Iranian Clash

LD231505 Moscow TASS in English 1433 GMT 23 Sep 87

[Text] Washington September 23 TASS—The U.S. guided missile frigate "Jarrett" staying in the Persian Gulf fired on Tuesday several precautionary salvos in the direction of an Iranian hover-ship that approached it to a distance of one nautical mile. According to a Pentagon report, the incident took place while the frigate was towing an Iranian ship that came under fire of U.S. helicopters on Monday. The fire was opened on that ship under the pretext of its crew placing mines in the Gulf.

U.S. television networks ran film sequences showing the bullet-riddled and shell-torn Iranian ship that was attacked on Monday. They also showed Iranian sailors who had survived the raid and had been taken on board U.S. naval ships. They had their hands tied and were guarded by armed American sailors. The ABC television network, specifically, reported that 26 Iranians, two of them wounded, were captured. Besides that, three persons were killed and two were missing.

President Reagan justified the actions of the U.S. Navy. He said that such actions were permitted by international law. At the same time, the President noted that the United States had not gone to war against Iran.

If a similar situation developed, would you order U.S. servicemen in the Persian Gulf to act in the same way, U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger was asked. Surely I would, and without the slightest hesitations, was the answer.

Commenting on the incident with the shelling of an Iranian ship, former U.S. President Jimmy Carter said he always held that the U.S. policy of sending troops to the Persian Gulf had been a mistake.

Though President Reagan asserts that this does not mean war, the USA and Iran clearly approached closer to war in the Persian Gulf, the CBS television network noted, commenting on the raid of the U.S. Navy on an Iranian ship that caused loss of life.

Concern over such developments in the Persian Gulf is seen from calls of a number of senators to adopt a resolution that would bind the President to make a recourse to War Powers Act. That act requires that the President inform the Congress in cases when there is the likelihood of U.S. forces being involved in hostilities. The act also requires congressional consent to the United States prolonged military operations. Senator Claiborne Pell, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said in this connection that the United States had become involved in hostile operations against Iran. War Powers Act applies to this situation and the President should make a report to the Congress in this connection, Claiborne Pell said.

Nicosia September 23 TASS—A report of Radio Tehran said Iran had admitted that a ship attacked on Monday was in the composition of the Iranian naval force. He denied however that the ship's crew had been placing mines and demanded that the Iranian sailors be returned. Speaker of the Iranian Parliament 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani appeared on Iranian television. He promised that the raid would not go unpunished and said that the United States would be made to deplore its crime. Iran will take tough retaliatory measures, will deal a decisive strike at Americans in near future, 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani said.

Radio Tehran also summed up pronouncements of commander of the corps of the Iranian Revolutionary Guards Mohsen Reza'i who said that the attack on an Iranian ship had undoubtedly been the beginning of an outright armed conflict between the USA and Iran.

New York September 23 TASS—The United States military presence in the Persian Gulf turned it into a powder keg and is another evidence of the United States acute enmity toward the Iranian people, President of Iran Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i said at the session of the United Nations General Assembly. He emphasized that the United States actions in the region meant applying in practice the policy stemming from its striving for world supremacy. This policy presupposes the readiness to attack any country that caused the United States displeasure, in the same way as Libya and Grenada were attacked.

U.S. Actions Criticized

LD231346 Moscow World Service in English
1010 GMT 23 Sep 87

[Viktor Glazunov commentary]

[Text] Addressing the United Nations General Assembly, President 'Ali Khamene'i of Iran has declared that the United States has turned the Persian Gulf into a dangerous gunpowder keg. More from our political observer Viktor Glazunov:

One can certainly agree with this definition, particularly in the light of the latest events. First American helicopters fired at an Iranian ship, putting it out of action, with some men killed in the operation. An American missile frigate then opened fire on an Iranian speedboat. Is the United States turning into a warring side in the Persian Gulf zone? Is it becoming true what Washington was warned about on all sides when it began to (?draw) a naval armada in the Gulf?

Forty American ships are massed in the Gulf area; another 30 have been sent there by other NATO countries on Washington's insistence. With the many naval ships there, civilian vessels did not find it any safer. The Iran-Iraq war is still going on intensively, and the current events should be expected by the logic of things.

American arms have been used. It can now be seen that the orders given to American naval ships to fire on any suspicious target were not just words. In the first case, American naval ships found suspicious a ship that was carrying food, as the Iranian side assures. Then a speedboat was found suspicious, which might have been rushing to help the countrymen in distress. How can one claim that these were legitimate actions?

The British *Financial Times* wrote about a new dangerous phase in making the Iran-Iraq conflict international. There had appeared a real threat of a big international crisis. There's yet time to avoid a dangerous escalation, but that requires that no trip should be made to the Gulf zone by the bellicose United States Defense Secretary Weinberger, allegedly to look for bases for American naval vessels. It is necessary to pull out from the Gulf zone both these vessels and those of other countries that are not a direct part of the region, in order to defuse the tense situation and start looking for political solutions of the region's problems, complex as they are.

That analysis was contributed by a political observer of Radio Moscow, Viktor Glazunov.

U.S. Cruiser's Presence

LD231745 Moscow TASS in English 1726 GMT 23 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 23 TASS—By a TASS diplomatic correspondent:

The entry into the Persian Gulf of the atomic cruiser *Long Beach* from which the American regional command will guide the U.S. naval task force deployed in that region is a step along the dangerous path.

The Arab world is witnessing the emergence in Gulf waters of atomic power serving military purposes.

The Persian Gulf is being saturated with weapons. The continued concentration of arms in the region raises the issue of the nuclear threat.

The point at issue is not only that missiles, including American, might be armed with nuclear warheads.

One can easily imagine the baneful ecological and other consequences of a possible collision of the American atomic cruiser with a mine.

The Arab east is one of the most important parts of the world from the economic and military-strategic viewpoints, a region where the interests of many nations cross.

Keeping it nuclear-free is a major task. Otherwise, peaceful settlement of the situation in the Middle East will become even harder to attain.

Israel, too, is contributing to the nuclear menace. Its role is comparable with the smouldering fuse capable of setting off an explosion at any moment: Israeli nuclear-capable missiles, Jericho-2, are able to reach Kuwait and Riyadh.

It is believed in the diplomatic circles in Moscow that the sooner U.S.-led NATO countries start the practical implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 598 and, specifically, begin the simultaneous withdrawal of all warships from the Persian Gulf, the sooner the American atomic cruiser Long Beach will withdaw from the region and the situation in the volatile region will be normalized.

Agayants Commentary

LD232255 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 23 Sep 87

[Excerpts] [Unidentified announcer] I think that in this edition of the news we should have a substantial discussion of the Persian Gulf situation, which is continuing to worsen. For this purpose I have invited my colleague commentator Nikolay Agayants to the studio. We talk about the situation in the Persian Gulf every day. A few weeks ago, if you remember, a report came in that a U.S. warplane had fired a missile at an unidentified target. Later, the Pentagon reported that there was no real target. It was just that the pilot saw some signals on his radar screen, decided that this was some unavoidable danger, and hit it. Thank goodness, this first mistake did not result in bloodshed. But such incidents have been, so to speak, envisaged in the military program of the Pentagon, and blood has finally been spilled.

[Agayants] Yes, Vitaliy Sergeyevich, judging by the reports from foreign news agencies that have come into our editorial office at this hour, the situation in the Persian Gulf zone is strained to the utmost. What sensible Americans and members of the U.S. Congress have been wary of, and not without reason, has finally come true. The mighty naval armada of the United States mobilized to the Iranian and Iraqi coast. It includes more than 40 warships equipped with missiles and carrier-born aircraft; they carry aboard about 25,000 naval servicemen, including naval infantrymen and special troop soldiers...

[Announcer, interrupting] And another six U.S. ships are now heading toward the Gulf. What is more, there are also dozens of ships from other NATO countries there.

[Agayants] So, this mighty armada has, in fact, interfered in the Iran-Iraq conflict. [passage omitted]

In his speech President Ronald Reagan, in justification of the actions of the U.S. Navy, stated that the events of the recent past do not mean at all that the United States has started a war with Iran. [passage omitted]

Caspar Weinberger, the Pentagon chief, in his reply to journalists in a televised interview broadcast today, bluntly put it this way: He was asked: If a situation similar to that of last Monday should happen, would you issue the same order to U.S. servicemen? Without the least hesitation, the reply was undoubtedly. Today the chief of the U.S. military department is heading off to the Persian Gulf zone. [passage omitted] This voyage will hardly be promoting any sort of detente in the tense and alarming situation in the Persian Gulf. Just the opposite, I think. [passage omitted]

The situation, let us speak directly, is a very complex one. It is also being heated up by the diplomatic war that has developed within the walls of the UN after the speech of Ronald Reagan. As everyone knows, having accused Iran of all mortal sins, he called on the international community to establish an embargo on arms supply to Iran. This was repeated by Secretary of State Shultz, at the news conference in New York. He stated that the United States has already started composing a draft for the necessary resolution. This is how things stand. [passage omitted] As the British news agency *Reuter* notes, the situation in the Persian Gulf is becoming so abnormal that any target in the region can be subject to attack any moment. So, urgent and thought-out steps are required to put the existing situation right. The smallest spark in this explosive region would be sufficient for this game with fire to explode in unpredictable consequences.

Solton Comments on U.S. Attack

LD221246 Moscow World Service in English 1010 GMT 22 Sep 87

[Text] The Pentagon, America's military establishment, has confirmed the reports that Monday night in the Persian Gulf American helicopter gunships opened machinegun and rocket fire against an Iranian ship, which was allegedly engaged in placing mines there. Yuriy Solton comments:

That was a serious incident. The United States has passed from the threats to use arms to direct acts of provocation in international waters. The Persian Gulf, as the American NBC television network said justly, has again become a zone of military actions for the United States' Armed Forces. The gloomy predictions that the concentration of American military power in the Gulf will lead to a dangerous escalation of tensions fraught with growing into a big international crisis have materialized. However, the tangible prospects of such a crisis evidently failed to worry official Washington. Both President Reagan, in his speech at the United Nations General Assembly session, and Defense Secretary Weinberger, in a statement made almost simultaneously, tried to justify the policy of confrontation pursued by the United States in the Persian Gulf.

The chief of the Pentagon said over and over again that the Persian Gulf was a place strategically important for the United States and that American warships would not leave it. Their number will not be reduced, he said, as long as tensions remain high there.

But the trouble is that the situation in the region became explosive precisely because of the buildup of military presence by the United States and some of its NATO allies, and the attack of American helicopter gunships on an Iranian ship proved this. The Soviet Union is confident that it's necessary to defuse the tensions in the Persian Gulf by exclusively political, not confrontation methods, hard as it may be. The withdrawal of all naval vessels, whose number almost reached 70, by the countries which do not belong to the region territorially, would pose the first important step toward normalization.

Shabayev on U.S. Gulf Policy

LD221548 Moscow TASS in English 1514 GMT 22 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 22 TASS—TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

These days, when the bloody and senseless war between Iran and Iraq went into its eighth year, the U.S. Administration does not spare efforts to project the U.S. policy in this conflict-torn region in the light that benefits it.

If one is to believe Washington's lofty-sounding statements, the United States does not have a more urgent concern now except to ensure the fulfillment of U.N. Security Council Resolution 598. This was, in part, what President Reagan spoke of to the delegates of the 42nd U.N. General Assembly session. One would certainly wish to believe in the sincerity of the statements of this kind, but...facts stand in the way.

Let us, first and foremost, recall the resolution itself, which was adopted unanimously by the Security Council and is mandatory as the President justly noted. Point Five of this document calls upon all states to display maximum restraint and refrain from any actions capable of leading to the escalation of the conflict.

Are the actions by the United States, which has amassed even now the largest Naval force in the Persian Gulf since the time of the Second World War, to include over 30 ships, hundreds of combat aircraft and helicopters, and 25,000 servicemen, compatible with this point?

The head of the U.S. Administration assures that the United States does not seek confrontation either with Iran or anybody. Many U.S. congressmen and mass media are of a different point of view. The magazine *U.S. News and World Report* points out that the White House political course generates doubt even among Reagan's most strong supporters. The NBC television network states that any accident in the region which is so much packed with warships and mines can touch off a large confrontation.

The newspaper *Chicago Tribune* echoes it when it writes that instead of containing the war in the Gulf the administration's actions can end in its expansion but already involving the United States. [sentence as received] This has been confirmed by yesterday's incident when U.S. helicopters pounded an Iranian vessel in international waters, the third such incident in recent time.

So, a new and extremely dangerous factor emerged in the regional Iran-Iraq conflict: The threat of direct armed interference by the United States with most unpredictable consequences both for the countries of the region and for world peace.

Washington's attempts to wash itself clean of the dirt of the "Irangate" and evade the responsibility for the sophisticated and systematic moves to fuel the Iran-Iraq conflict by massed shipments of weapons to Iran either directly or through Israel look as unconvincing. The Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Ra'y al-'Amm wrote in this connection that the United States is enemy number one of Arab countries. The U.S. policy of interference and blackmail made the situation in the region unbearable. And the Amman paper Sawt al-Sha'b* warns that the United States' official statements and military-political moves in the region herald serious and dangerous developments, and urges the leaders of Arab countries immediately to elaborate measures to counter the imminent danger.

Such are facts. The prompt one conclusion: Paying lip service to the commitment to peace is nothing short of a propaganda stunt by Washington meant to divert attention from actions directed against the very gist of the

U.N. Security Council resolution on ending immediately the Iran-Iraq war.

PRAVDA on War, UN Resolution

PM231945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 87 First Edition p 5

[Pavel Demchenko "Commentator's Column": "Estinguishing the Conflict, Not Fanning It"]

[Text] As before, the Persian Gulf region remains the hottest spot on the planet. In recent days events there have taken a new turn: U.S. armed forces have twice attacked Iranian warships [voyenniye korabli] suspected of laying mines. One of them, as foreign agencies report, was severely damaged and taken in tow by the Americans.

Hitherto such direct clashes had been successfully avoided. Matters had been limited to an exchange of verbal threats and "warning" shots, although the United States and its allies were assembling bigger and bigger forces. Apart from the American squadrons, French, British, Italian, Dutch, and Belgian warships are either in the Gulf or approaching it. It has been announced that C. Weinberger, the U.S. defense secretary, is urgently flying out to the zone of action of the U.S. fleet.

Unprecedented might has been assembled in the region! All this is being done under the pretext of ensuring "freedom of navigation." But this is the curious thing: The "tanker war" is not only not dying down, but is becoming increasingly embittered and fraught with a growth in the conflagration. The method chosen by the West is obviously fundamentally flawed. Not only the "tanker war," but also the prime cause of it—the Iran-Iraq conflict—is flaring up as a result of this method of extinguishing the fire.

For 7 years this war has been exhausting two neighboring countries, carrying away, according to some calculations, nearly 1 million lives, destroying dozens of cities and hundreds of villages. However one wracks one's brains, common sense tells one that the conflict must be ended. A stalemate has arisen and neither of the sides can triumph. Moreover, it is becoming plain that in our age war is no method of solving disputes.

Recently, it seems, a certain change for the better has occurred. After the Security Council unanimously adopted a resolution on 20 July demanding a cease-fire, Iraq agreed to it. Iran too has not officially turned it down but considered the resolution insufficient, insisting that Iraq should be named as the aggressor. Silence reigned on the fronts for almost a month after this, but then the guns began thundering again.

Recently the UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar visited Baghdad and Tehran in the interest of the implementation of this resolution. One would like to hope that this visit improved the possibilities of a peaceful settlement with the help of international efforts and UN mediation.

It is this path and not the whipping up of a climate of confrontation and military might, not blackmail and threats, it seems to me, that is the most reliable way of putting an end to the senseless Iran-Iraq war, and consequently ensuring genuine freedom of navigation in the Persian Gulf and its approaches.

UK Orders Iranian Office Closed

LD231755 Moscow TASS in English 1723 GMT 23 Sep 87

[Text] New York September 23 TASS—The British authorities have ordered the closure of the Iranian military procurement offices in London. This was announced by the British Secretary for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Geoffrey Howe when addressing the 42nd session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The decision follows close in the wake of Iran's recent attack on the British tanker *Gentle Breeze* in the Persian Gulf.

Geoffrey Howe confirmed his government's stand that the United Nations Security Council should impose an embargo on arms deliveries to Iran which, he said, has clearly demonstrated an absence of intent to fulfil the Security Cojncil's resolution of July 20 calling for an end to the Iran-Iraq armed conflict.

Official Denies USSR Selling Arms to Iran

LD240925 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0854 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Text] Kuwait, 24 Sep (KUNA)—A Soviet diplomat has denied press reports that the Soviet Union is engaged in talks to sell Iran large shipments of arms. Vladimir Zenchev, Soviet charge d'affaires in Kuwait, in a statement made today, stressed that the Soviet Union was neither selling nor supplying Iran with any weapons or military equipment. He accused "those trying to spread these reports of seeking to cast doubt on our principled position on the Iran-Iraq conflict and to drive a wedge in relations between the Soviet Union and the Arab countries."

Mr Zenchev further said: Proceeding from this position, the Soviet Union supports with "all energy" an immediate end to the war and the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution No 598. The Soviet Government continuously practices this clear cut line in its contacts with the two warring sides and in its efforts on the international scene, including within the Security Council.

Moscow RPP Comments on Peres, Shamir

TA232033 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1630 GMT 23 Sep 87

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Israeli Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres welcomed the Soviet-U.S. agreement on the disarmament of medium- and short-range missiles, and emphasized that this can and should serve as an incentive to the development of the Middle East peace process. The agreement, he said, is only the beginning; it is difficult to believe that the superpowers will permit the centers of regional tension, which may ignite any moment, to continue to exist. In this context, Mr Peres expressed the hope that the atmosphere of detente between the two major superpowers would make it possible to convoke an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of the Soviet Union and the United States soon.

The senior Israeli minister thus joined the dozens of serious politicians in various countries who highly praised the Soviet- U.S. accord on missile disarmament, and who regarded it as an important breakthrough in the disarmament of nuclear weapons and a general cease-fire in the world. First to welcome the agreement were FRG Foreign Minister Genscher, Greek Prime Minister Papandreou, the leaders of Britain, Japan, Australia, as well as dozens of other presidents, prime ministers, and foreign ministers, including some from the Middle East.

The Soviet public, naturally, approves of this position of Minister Peres. We too believe that the agreement on the disarmament of medium-range missiles marks the beginning of the process of ceasing hostilities which humanity so sorely needs. We also believe that just and comprehensive settlements in areas where tension prevails, including the Middle East, are an integral part of this process, and we welcome Mr Peres' support for the convocation of an international conference for the solution of the problems in the Israeli-Arab conflict.

On the other hand, we understand well that the situation in the Israeli Government is unique, and we cannot extend our favorable appreciation for the foreign minister's position to include the entire Cabinet. The extreme right in the Israeli Government under Yitzhaq Shamir is not prepared to evince political realism. The prime minister claims that Minister Peres' declarations of support for the conference are not binding on the Cabinet, while Minister Sharon goes so far as to demand the establishment of a front of refuseniks to oppose the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East. It is very clear that as long as people who hold such views determine Israel's policy, one cannot expect any progress toward peace and security in the region.

Of course we have no desire to interfere in Israel's internal affairs. The decision on who will stand at the helm in Jerusalem will be made by the Israeli people alone. We must, however, also express our views on the process of reaching a settlement in the Middle East, including, of course, the question of relations between our country and Israel.

The Soviet leadership has often stated that the absence of diplomatic relations with Israel cannot be regarded as a normal state of affairs, and that the resumption of ties will be made possible as part of the process for a Middle East settlement. It is obvious that the policy of Shamir, Sharon, and their like precludes every possibility for the resumption of ties between our two countries. The hard-line rejectionist position of the Likud leaders forces us to show concern for other problems, too, such as Israel's nuclear option and the testing of the medium-range Jericho II missiles. Once again, we are not ignoring the statements of Shim'on Peres that the Israeli missiles will not constitute part of the strategic potential of the United States against the Soviet Union and that Israel supports the disarmament of all nonconventional weapons in the Middle East.

We share the view that this would mark a very positive development, particularly in light of the current Soviet-U.S. agreement on the disarmament of the two types of nuclear missiles. But once again, the Israeli Government is not a Peres government, and Yitzhaq Shamir and the Likud ministers firmly object to the cancellation of Israel's nuclear potential, not even concealing the fact that they would offer their nuclear potential to the United States to obtain its objectives.

We cannot, of course, ignore this danger, and we will therefore take the appropriate steps to offset it. Once again, let us emphasize: The Israeli people alone will determine who will hold the reins in Israel, but we must also point out that the harsh position advocated by the extreme right in Jerusalem not only conflicts with the central worldwide development that is currently taking place, not only does it preclude the possibility of any chance that relations between our two countries will be resumed, but it furthermore forces the Soviet Union to regard Israel as a country that can be included in the camp of potential enemies.

Afghan Foreign Minister's Statement

LD220855 Moscow TASS in English 0819 GMT 22 Sep 87

[Text] New York September 22 TASS—Abdol Wakil, Afghan minister of foreign affairs, who is currently here in view of the beginning of the 42nd session of the U.N. General Assembly, has made a statement for the press.

"In pursuance of its principled policy of finding a political settlement for the situation around Afghanistan through negotiations," the statement says, "the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan made fresh efforts during the fourth phase of the seventh round of talks in Geneva, to make possible the successful conclusion of the process of negotiations".

"The DRA demonstrated, once again, logical and rational flexibility beyond what could be reasonably expected from us."

"If our goodwill and flexibility were reciprocated by the other side," Abdol Wakil's statement points out, "the outcome of the recent round of talks would have been more desirable".

"Unfortunately, this was not demonstrated by the other side during the recent round of talks".

"Nevertheless, it is our hope that the Government of Pakistan will make possible the solution of the unresolved questions by demonstrating political will and determination".

"The participants in the talks have agreed to fix the date for the fourth round of talks through diplomatic channels. We are ready to continue the talks with the same spirit of political resolve and cooperation with the U.N. secretary general and his representative".

PRAVDA Views Chad-Libya Conflict

LD111200 Moscow TASS in English 0757 GMT 11 Sep 87

["PRAVDA—A Threatening Outbreak in Northern Africa"—TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 11 TASS—Although the military situation in northern Africa is not clear in all details because of conflicting reports of the warring sides, two facts cause no doubt: Ndjamena's troops invaded Libyan territory and French forces became directly invloved in combat operation, the newspaper *Pravda* wrote today.

All this added a new dimension to the conflict. It is, therefore, not accidental that in its message to the United Nations Security Council Libya described the current developments as part of an imperialist conspiracy, the paper went on to say.

France, Chad's former colonial master, said a commentary in the *Pravda*, intervened in the conflict and sent its expedition corps to that country. That corps became a prop for the Ndjamena grouping. The United States which is exploiting every possibility to expand its position in Africa promptly gave Ndjamena 32 million dollars to buy arms. It should be noted here that this kind of "interest" to Chad on the part of the United States and its allies is explained to no small degree by its anti-Libyan stand.

At this point it is appropriate to ask: Could Hissein Habre, the head of the Ndjamena regime, venture to invade Libya without considering the stand of those imperialist quarters which are backing him with their armed forces and supplying him with weapons?

The fact that attracts attention is that the French military command now intends to deploy its aviation closer to the Libyan border, at Abeche, and that the U.S. is going to supply the Chadian Army with Stinger missiles. All this looks like an open encouragement for the escalation of the conflict.

In the meantime common sense and the true interests of the parties to the conflict demand a peaceful solution of the Aozou issue. A road should be found at long last toward the settlement of the Chadian problem, Aleksander Serbin, the author of the commentary, wrote in conclusion.

Delegation Leaves for YAR Celebrations

LD240904 Moscow TASS in English 0843 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 24 TASS—A Soviet delegation led by Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Suleyman Tatliyev left Moscow for Sanaa today.

The delegation will attend festivities marking the 25th anniversary of the September revolution in the YAR.

Katushev, Delegation Depart Baghdad

LD211847 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1823 GMT 21 Sep 87

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Sep (TASS)—A Soviet governmental delegation headed by Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, left Baghdad today. It conducted talks with members of the Iraqi leadership on ways for further developing cooperation in economic and scientific and technical fields.

In the course of the talks the importance of strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation between Iraq and the Soviet Union was stressed.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Election of Burundi President Reported

LD110503 Moscow TASS in English 0706 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Dar es Salaam September 10 TASS — The Military Committee for National Redemption, at its meeting in Bujumbura, the capital of Burundi, has elected Major Pierre Buyoya, the head of the committee, to be the president of the country, Radio Bujumbura reported.

It was under his direction that a coup d'etat was staged in the African country on September 3.

The situation in the Bujumbura is coming back to normal. Institutions and shops have resumed their work.

Coup Aftermath Described

PM221041 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Dispatch by own correspondent G. Ustinov: "The First Days After the Coup"]

[Excerpts] Burundi—Along the main street of the Burundi capital, Bujumbura, pedestrians and cyclists are hurrying about their business as usual and women are returning with their shopping from the city market and stores. Sub-machine gunners in battle dress are now guarding only the most important buildings—the office of the president, the radio station, and the television center. Their appearance is not at all warlike. They stroll up and down or sit in the shade, some holding a bottle of Coca-cola or beer.

For 8 days the country was completely cut off from the outside world. I began every morning by checking to see whether there were any communications—telex or telephone. And then finally the opportunity arose to dispatch these lines to the editorial office.

The former Belgian colony of Burundi (with a total area of 27,800 sq km and a population of around 5 million) has experienced several military coups in its quarter-century of independent existence. They all took place in the fall. Michel Micombero, who came to power in November 1966, abolished the monarchist regime and proclaimed a republic. He was overthrown in November 1976 by 30-year-old Major Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, who became president. And now another change of power. On 3 September power was transferred to a Military Committee of National Salvation headed by Major Pierre Buyoya. [passage omitted]

The committee elected Buyoya president of the Third Republic on 10 September.

In a radio and television speech after the coup the new head of state explained the reasons for the military action. The arrogation of all state and party power by one man (Bagaza), the blocking of the work of public institutions, constant violation of the Constitution, and an inconsistent economic policy which promoted the growth of a class of bureaucrats and functionaries—both Burundians and foreigners—who became dab hands at speculation, corruption, and fraud and pocketing the proceeds.

The overthrown president is considered particularly guilty for the deterioration and running down of relations with traditionally friendly countries (Belgium and other Common Market countries are meant here). This, the head of the Military Committee for National Salvation stressed, led to a serious reduction in development aid and caused foreign business circles' interest in investing in the Burundian economy to slacken.

As for the new leadership, it has not yet put forward a detailed constructive program. I have talked with several inhabitants of the capital recently. They are cautious in their assessments and for understandable reasons ask not to be named. Here is what a teacher at the capital's university said:

"If the above-mentioned shortcomings are put right that will of course benefit society. The economy is in a grave state, prices have doubled in recent years, while wages have remained the same. But I would like the changes to serve everyone. For instance at present we study in 'debt' and after graduating from university we spend a whole 5 years paying the state 80,000-90,000 francs a year (about $1,000). That is a heavy burden. Why not introduce free education, after all we are in such need of our own specialists."

The 40-year-old "boy" who—for no wages, just for paltry tips—brought ice and cool drinks (a stifling heat hangs over the city) to our hotel rooms touched on a subject which is topical for many Burundians.

"The unemployment problem must be solved. For instance, I have a son growing up. Is he to follow in my footsteps?"

Some 2 weeks have elapsed since the coup. The Burundi women's and young people's organizations and the trade unions have announced their support for the Military Committee for National Salvation. A demonstration by the capital's inhabitants has been held in Bujumbura ending in a big celebration at the stadium and a speech by Buyoya. I attended it. People were joyful and well-dressed. Many were shouting: "Long live the president, long live the third republic!"

How will the September events affect the life of this small African country and what changes will they result in? Time will tell.

U.S. Paper Tries To Sully Malagasy Ties

PM221601 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Pilyatskin "Rejoinder": "Malicious Clairvoyance"]

[Text] Malagasy proudly call their country the "great island." It is indeed one of the largest islands in the world. But let us not exaggerate—even with the most powerful binoculars it cannot be seen from windows in Washington. However, what optics find impossible is quite accessible to the imagination of *The Washington Times*.

In an article published recently in the newspaper an anonymous writer acted as just such a visionary. He knew for certain that there would soon be "disturbances" and even "riots" in Madagascar because of its economic difficulties. But that was not sensational. It turns out that the main enemy of the "Marxist experimenters" (let us leave the terminology to the conscience of the writer) is... the Soviet Union, which is hatching a "coup against President Didier Ratsiraka's government." And by looking into this shameful affair *The Washington Times* even managed to put a stop to the perfidious maneuvers of Moscow, which had already started sounding out opposition figures to find a successor to the current president.

What can be said about this kind of information? The friendly links and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Malagasy Republic and its leadership are a fact which is no secret to anyone. It is another matter if this fruitful cooperation is not to the liking of Madagascar's enemies. They are striving in every possible way to defame it and drive a wedge into it, as the Washington newspaper is doing. The dirt it has flung at Soviet-Malagasy relations will, of course, not damage them. But, having ricocheted, it cannot fail to damage the reputation of *The Washington Times*.

And, of course, it will not wash off.

CPSU Anniversary Greeting to Senegal

PM181031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 87 Second Edition p 1

[CPSU Central Committee greetings to Senegal Independence and Labor Party]

[Text] To the Senegal Independence and Labor Party [PIT] Central Committee

Dear Comrades!

We send you and, through you, all party members comradely congratulations on the 30th anniversary of the creation of Senegal's PIT.

Your party made a weighty contribution to achieving the country's political independence. Today it is struggling actively for the cohesion of patriotic forces in the name of asserting a truly national and democratic course of development and defending the vital interests of all working sections of the population.

The bonds of friendship and solidarity uniting the CPSU and the PIT are now continuing to strengthen and develop in the common struggle against imperialism and racism and for the preservation of peace and life on earth.

True to the ideals of the Great October Socialist Revolution, whose 70th anniversary is being celebrated this year, Soviet people invariably support peoples who advocate social progress and who reject the imperialist policy of diktat and interference.

We wish you successes in your struggle in the interests of peace, freedom, and socialism.

CPSU Central Committee

Lenin Prize Presented to Tanzania's Nyerere

PM161521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Prize Awarded"]

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 7 Sep—A ceremony was held in the city of Dodoma today to present the International Lenin Prize "For Strengthening Peace Between Nations" to Julius Nyerere, eminent political and state figure and chairman of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania.

The award was presented by L.A. Gorshkov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, on instructions from the Committee on International Lenin Prizes.

It is a great honor for me to be awarded the international peace prize bearing the name of the founder of the Soviet state, J. Nyerere said when accepting the award. Peace is not only the absence of war, he noted. It is also a state of stability characterized by such basic features as relations of mutual respect, cooperation, and mutual assistance, and universal justice and equality. Peace is incompatible with oppression. If, for reasons of color, race, or belief, a person is deprived of the opportunity to take part in the management of his own land or country or in international affairs which concern him, there is no justice in this and consequently no peace.

Unfortunately, some political figures in developing countries regard arms limitation as a problem that only concerns Europe and the major powers, J. Nyerere said. In reality, however, we are all equally responsible for preserving peace. The conflagration of a nuclear war would not leave anyone untouched. The enormous resources currently spent on the arms race must be used for development.

The award ceremony was attended by Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinya and First Vice President and Prime Minister Joseph Warioba.

Tanzanian Assembly Delegation Departs

LD082242 Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 8 TASS — A delegation of Tanzania's National Assembly left Moscow today on ending an official visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

East Europe

Orzechowski Views Shevardnadze Speech

LD240928 Moscow TASS in English 0814 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Text] New York September 24 TASS—TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov and Vyacheslav Chernyshev report:

The speech by Eduard Shevardnadze, the head of the Soviet delegation at the 42nd U.N. General Assembly session has made a tangible contribution to the dialogue conducted at the United Nations on issues of peace and security, Marian Orzechowski, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the United Workers' Party, foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic, told TASS. The thoughts and content of the Soviet foreign minister's speech are consonant with the aspirations by the people across the world for containing the arms race and beginning real disarmament, the aspirations which are shared by the Polish people.

An exclusively dynamic foreign policy of the USSR of recent years, bold and far-reaching initiatives by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev have brought about a situation where the world is beginning to look into the future with hope, Orzechowski said. Thanks to the Soviet Union's consistent policy, an opportunity has emerged for the first time in history to remove the nuclear threat. The Soviet-U.S. agreements and the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and President Reagan expected to take place even before the end of the current year is a forceful demonstration of this policy.

A just stress is made in the speech by the head of the Soviet delegation on the need to establish a comprehensive system of peace and international security, Orzechowski went on. At one with other socialist countries, Poland is an active member of this initiative. The well-known Jaruzelski plan is an important link in the socialist countries' efforts to build a permanent system of security in Europe.

Shevardnadze's speech has reflected the process of renovation in all areas of life, through which the Soviet Union is going. Reorganization in conditions of openness, of which one can frequently hear at the United Nations recently, breeds hope that the building of socialism will be decisively expedited both at the homeland of V.I. Lenin, marking the 70th anniversary of its Great Revolution, and in other socialist countries, Orzechowski emphasized.

Yeltsin Talks With Visiting Polish Officials

PM231549 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 87 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Talk at Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Text] B.N. Yeltsin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, has received the first secretaries of PZPR voivodship committees and senior officials of the PZPR Central Committee who are currently attending courses at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences. During the talk B.N. Yeltsin informed the Polish comrades in detail about the experience of the work of the Moscow city party organization in implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress under the conditions of restructuring.

Nishanov Receives Polish Catholic Delegation

PM181352 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Official Announcements"]

[Text] On 17 September R.N. Nishanov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a delegation of lay Catholics from Poland. It was noted that the most urgent task today is the prevention of war. It is necessary to step up the actions of all peace-loving forces, including religious circles, in defense of world peace.

PZPR's Wozniak Writes in PRAVDA on Reform

PM141107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

[Article by Marian Wozniak, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, under the "Following the Party Congresses' Course" rubric: "Reform in Poland"]

[Text] Warsaw, Sep—A little more than a year ago at its 10th congress the PZPR adopted a long-term program which comprehensively reflects the socioeconomic strategy for Poland's development—the main tasks and also the aims and methods of implementing them, and the main directions in strengthening socialist socioeconomic relations.

The determining aim for the period through the year 2000 is to fundamentally improve the population's living conditions by intensifying social development and accelerating qualitative changes in the economy. Progress and high production efficiency are the main essence of the economic strategy, which entails above all the rational use of manpower resources, stable growth of labor productivity, and better use of materials, power, machines, equipment, and also scientific and technical achievements.

The party program provides for an increase in national income of no less than 75 percent. Given the existing problems in the sphere of people's employment and energy resource supply, the achievement of this level demands an increase in labor productivity of at least 75 percent and a 30-40 percent reduction in production's energy-intensiveness. Only in this way can per capita consumption be increased by 50 percent and other social aims be achieved, including making better provisions for war and labor veterans and everyone who needs additional assistance, increasing food supplies, resolving the housing problem, saturating the market with industrial goods, improving the national education system and the health service, and preserving the environment.

The supreme forum of Soviet Communists—the 27th CPSU Congress—had a substantial influence on the economic strategy elaborated at the 10th PZPR Congress. Its decisions evoked universal interest in the important transformations under way in the USSR and in the experience of restructuring in all spheres of the fraternal country's life.

The aims outlined in the party program were concretized in the PZPR Congress' decisions for the current 5-year plan and then in the national economic plan for the country's development in the 1986-1990. These documents specified the main levers for intensifying management and comprehensive political and organizational measures designed to further raise the efficiency of social production. The task of accelerating scientific and technical progress, particularly of accelerating its very rapid practical dissemination by closely coordinating the latest research, and its introduction with economic requirements was brought to the fore. The funds appropriated for these purposes are called upon to ensure the assimilation of modern technologies, designs, materials, and products. Owing to a change in the structure of capital investments, production capital is to be modernized more extensively.

The increase in the national economy's export capabilities, the expansion of economic integration with CEMA countries, and Poland's more active participation in the international division of labor are of considerable importance as a lever for acceleration. A course has been adopted of making structural changes in industry, primarily by developing such modern spheres as microelectronics and certain chemical industry and machine building subsectors. Measures designed to raise efficiency and improve output quality are being implemented. The economic reform under way in the country must play a special role in intensifying management.

The 10th PZPR Congress expressed the party's resolute wish to continue this reform, begun in 1982, and to make it more effective. The so-called second stage of the reform has been announced. Its concept was defined at the third plenary session of the party Central Committee last December. This concept presupposes the elimination of existing defects, displayed particularly in the insufficiently consistent implementation of economic decisions. The second stage provides for a radical increase in the efficiency of the reform mechanism by further strengthening the strategic functions of central planning and management while simultaneously supporting enterprise collectives' initiative and activeness, limiting subsidies, and introducing the principles of self-financing.

In effect enterprises are now given full responsibility for the results of labor. Prices, currency exchange rates, and other parameters for economic calculations will acquire a real character. In addition the rights of labor collectives, including teams, are expanding significantly. All sorts of legal, economic, and bureaucratic barriers retarding the enterprise of grassroots links are being removed.

The achievement of balance in the economy, equilibrium both in the consumer market and in the sphere of investment and material supply, is an essential factor in introducing the second stage of reform. At present, wages rising considerably faster than labor productivity is one of the main causes of inflation. It is the key task of the second stage of reform to achieve correct ratios between these economic principles, and this is very difficult. A close link between individual earnings and the results of labor, the dissemination of team forms of labor organization, and also the changes now being prepared in the labor law, will help to increase labor discipline, which should play an important role in resolving this task.

Consistent implementation of plant economizing programs, the extension of the system of material incentives for saved materials, improved use of equipment, and the prevention of instances of extravagant utilization of fixed capital will also facilitate the rationalization of the country's material and fuel and power economy. A general review of the equipment and technologies used and the products produced is being initiated, and special programs for developing individual sectors of the national economy are being elaborated with the aim of eliminating obsolete production processes. The work of structural transformations in the economy is being vigorously continued. A number of innovations have been introduced aimed at enhancing the role of export output, and enterprises are being encouraged to move into foreign markets.

The review of organizational structures within the economy and the state and party apparatus that has also begun is helping accelerate progress. According to a 10th PZPR Congress directive, the review's main task is to modernize and improve management, rationalize the level and structure of people's employment, and restrict bureaucratic phenomena. The review is controlled by a specially created party-government commission made up of practical workers, scientists, and sociopolitical figures. Thus it is proposed to ensure the improvement of the management system at all levels and to bring organizational structures completely into line with the demands of economic reform in order to do as much as possible to promote the speediest introduction of its main directions.

At the same time the functional side of enterprises' activity is subject to improvement, their internal documentation and information-gathering and decisionmaking procedures are being regulated, and economic accountability [khozraschet] is being reinforced. Positive changes are also taking place in the structure of consumer services, superfluous links are being eliminated both in the economy and in the state administration, and job certification is being conducted in enterprises everywhere. Here we are relying on the proven experience of certification in the USSR and the GDR. The universal review and certification of jobs will embrace all economic and state links, which will substantially help the implementation of the economic reform.

The first year of the implementation of the 10th congress decisions has been characterized by definite achievements. Production volumes in industry and other economic sectors are increasing. National income has increased by approximately 5 percent. This makes it possible to raise the population's standard of living and improve its consumer service conditions. We note certain improvements in management efficiency. For example, we have managed to reduce production's energy- and materials-intensiveness, labor productivity has increased, and the return on capital has improved. The desired changes in the structure of capital investments have also taken place: The proportion of production investments designed to intensify export output has increased. Foreign trade turnover has increased, and Poland's participation in the international division of labor has expanded, especially with CEMA countries.

However, it has still not been possible to eliminate a number of other problems in the economy. These include economic instability, which is still considerable, the inadequate quality of certain products, and the low rates of housing construction.

And although a great deal has now been done, this cannot satisfy Communists and the Polish public. There are still many difficulties to be overcome on the path determined by the 10th congress. But we find support in the awareness that we are not alone in proceeding down the route of radical socialist transformations. Indeed, the restructuring under way in the USSR is a tremendous support for people's Poland and for our reform. Together we are also participating vigorously in the process of these transformations within the CEMA framework, seeing in the expansion of mutual collaboration and economic integration a powerful fillip to development and a substantial factor in strengthening Poland's positions in the world.

Polish Paper on 'Pseudopacifist' Group

PM221435 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Sep 87 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Betrayal of National Interests"]

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Sep—The Army newspaper *Zolnierz Wolnosci* exposes the antisocialist nature of the pseudopacifist grouping "Wolnosc i Pokoj" ("Freedom and Peace"), which is guided by subversive Western centers and is now operating in Poland.

At one time spokesmen of the group made statements on questions of disarmament, advocating a unilateral weakening of the defensive capability of socialist states, and primarily Poland. There was not even a mention of the arms race in the West and NATO's military arsenals.

"Wolnosc i Pokoj" placed particular hopes on attempts to persuade young Poles to refuse military service. National interests were even sacrificed to this purpose. Western correspondents could hardly keep up with transcribing the "revelations" of the group's leaders, which the latter used to try to breed a negative attitude toward Polish traditions among young people, to undermine the army's prestige among the people by means of lies, and to extol by means of fabricated "martyrs' life stories" a number of renegades who refused to perform their sacred duty to the fatherland—their military service.

A "hunger strike" was launched a few days ago in a church in Bydgoszcz in support of an alleged "martyr for his ideas." Just before it started, an assembly of Western journalists was held in Warsaw at which they were told what to write. Afterwards this entire company made its way from Warsaw to Bydgoszcz so as to elaborate new subversive plans there while "starving." In this connection one wonders why a church was selected for the site of such a provocative event.

"Wolnosc i Pokoj" paints a distorted and absurd picture of peace. Members of the pseudopacifist grouping's aktiv, while holding forth about peace, are in fact creating a real threat to peace. And while demanding justice, they are engaging in downright trampling of the laws, *Zolnierz Wolnosci* points out in conclusion.

CSSR's Havlin Meets With Medvedev

LD172108 Prague CTK in English 1603 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow Sept 17 (CTK correspondent)—Josef Havlin, Central Committee secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, met here today with Vadim Medvedev, secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee.

Josef Havlin is on a working visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee.

They exchanged opinions on the strengthening of the two countries' cooperation in the period of restructuring all spheres of social life.

The Czechoslovak Communist Party official met also Leonid Yefremov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology, who briefed the guest on the current restructuring of the management of the Scientific and technological development in the Soviet Union.

Josef Havlin also discussed the implementation of cultural policy in the spirit of the conclusions of the 17th Czechoslovak and the 27th Soviet Communist Party Congresses and the exchange of experience from the work of artistic unions with representatives of the department of culture of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee.

CPCZ's Husak Arrives in SFRY for Talks

LD211656 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 21 Sep 87

[Text] Belgrade September 21 TASS—Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Office, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, has arrived on an official friendly visit in Belgrade today. In the airport he was welcomed by president of collective Presidency of Yugoslavia Lazar Mojsov, president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Bosko Krunic and other Yugoslav leaders. The Yugoslav-Czechoslovak summit talks, as the local press notes, will cover questions of a further development of cooperation between the two countries. Views will be also exchanged on topical issues of the present and the situation in the international working-class and communist movement.

Hungary's Grosz Stresses Joint Cooperation

LD192159 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1520 GMT 19 Sep 87

[From the "Novosti" newscast; report by correspondent Yevgeniy Shirokov, identified by screen caption]

[Text] [Presenter] A session of Hungary's National Assembly completed its work in the republic's capital today. Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, gave a news conference in connection with the confirmation of the government's work program for economic and social stabilization:

[Shirokov] Replying to journalists' questions, including questions from Western reporters, Karoly Grosz stressed that the new program rests primarily upon socialist democracy, which has now been given even greater scope in Hungary, and upon the national unity and cohesion of the people. The strategic directions of the program were determined by the July 1987 MSZMP Central Committee plenum. Karoly Grosz stressed that cooperation between Hungary and the Soviet Union as well as the other socialist countries will be an important factor in the solution of the program. There are many reserves here, including reserves in the matter of creating new joint enterprises.

[Begin recording] [Shirokov] Yevgeniy Shirokov of Soviet television. When you spoke at the session you mentioned the importance of the energy problem for the fulfilment of the new government program. What can be said about the prospects for the development of nuclear power generation in Hungary? After all, the Paks nuclear power station has become a model of international cooperation within the framework of the socialist camp, and in fact has become a symbol of technical progress.

[Grosz in Hungarian with superimposed Russian translation] Nuclear power generation is going to continue to be developed in Hungary. The Paks nuclear power station is of enormous importance for our small country. We are aware of plans for its capacity to be increased by means of building modern new sets. These plans will be implemented with the involvement of many socialist countries.

Grosz Discusses Soviet Fair Exhibition

LD231644 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 23 Sep 87

[Text] The traditional fall International Fair of consumer goods continues in Budapest. Karoly Grosz, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungary, visited the fair yesterday. Yuriy Rogov, our correspondent, reports:

[Rogov] Having visited the Soviet exhibition, the head of the Hungarian government said in an interview to Moscow radio:

[Begin Grosz recording in Hungarian with superimposed Russian translation] First of all I would like to give high marks to the exhibition. I liked its very concept very much—individual union republics, their cultures are represented here. All that I have seen is very contemporary. I have to say that I have experienced much of this personally: At home we use a color television and a refrigerator made in the Soviet Union. They are very reliable. And what I saw today is of an outstanding design, so that your exhibition is very good; and I have congratulated its organizers on this. I hope that the stands will also reflect the range of our further economic contacts. You, no doubt know that in this sphere there exist unsolved questions—we are not sufficiently familiar with the Soviet market—I mean its export and import possibilities. We would very much like to achieve further progress in this sphere. The lack of the necessary information is one of the obstacles. Such questions, in my opinion, have to be solved not at governmental but at enterprise levels, and the governments have to help enterprises in this. [end recording]

Bulgarian Spokesman Outlines Balkans Policy

LD211910 Moscow TASS in English 1859 GMT 21 Sep 87

[Text] Sofia September 21 TASS—Lyubomir Shopov, a spokesman for Bulgaria's Foreign Ministry, addressed a press conference here today, devoted to Bulgaria's efforts to promote peace and good-neighborliness in the Balkans.

He said that the approach to resolving urgent global and regional problems, which is revolutionary in its essence, laid down in the article by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, creates a unique situation in the world.

Thanks to the policy of trust and the new mode of political thinking demonstrated by the USSR and other socialist countries, an opportunity emerges to get down to the implementation of many initiatives to get down to the implementation of many initiatives in the field of disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, ecology and, ultimately, to ensure mankind's survival.

The Balkan policy is indivisible from European and planetary problems, the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry's spokesman said. The People's Republic of Bulgaria takes an active part in moving forward the process to set up zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons in the peninsula.

A meeting of the Balkan countries' experts on ecological issues will be held in Sofia before the end of the current year. The Bulgarian side expressed readiness to attend a foreign ministers' conference of the Balkan countries proposed by the Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia Raif Dizdarevic. There is no alternative to the collective efforts to solve the problems of the Balkan peninsula, to strengthen peace and security, Shopov said.

Talyzin Meets With Bulgaria's Lukanov

PM171821 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, met with A. Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Bulgarian minister of foreign economic relations, 16 September.

G. Pankov, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the friendly talk.

Yazov Greets BPA's Dzhurov on Anniversary

PM231049 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Sep 87 First Edition p 1

[Defense Minister Yazov Greetings Bulgarian Counterpart Dzhurov on army anniversary]

[Text] To Comrade Army General D. Dzhurov, minister of national defense of the Bulgarian People's Republic

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the Soviet Armed Forces and my own behalf I send you and all Bulgarian servicemen cordial greetings on the 43d anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army.

Bulgarian servicemen, in a single formation with the servicemen of the Warsaw Pact states' allied armies, perform with honor their duty to defend their motherland and the cause of peace and socialism.

On this holiday I express the hope that you and the personnel of the Bulgarian People's Army achieve further successes in combat and political training and in solving the tasks set by the 13th BCP Congress and strengthen the fraternal friendship and close collaboration between our countries' armies.

With communist greetings, Army General D. Yazov, USSR defense minister

Anniversary Greetings to Bulgarian Leaders

PM101251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 87 Second Edition p 1

[CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers greetings message to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council; and Georgiy Atanasov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers]

[Text] To Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council,

To Comrade Georgiy Atanasov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Soviet people cordially congratulate you, the BCP Central Committee, the Bulgarian State Council and Council of Ministers, and the entire fraternal Bulgarian people on the 43d anniversary of the socialist revolution.

The road on which Bulgaria's working people embarked in September 1944 opened up new horizons for strengthening friendship between our peoples and cooperation between the two countries. Based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and on equal rights and mutual responsibility, Soviet-Bulgarian relations reliably serve the interests of the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples and the cause of peace and socialism. The Soviet Union and Bulgaria, fulfilling the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th BCP Congress, are now implementing major social transformations aimed at more fully revealing the advantages of the socialist system and its creative potential based on the vital creativity of the working people's masses.

Under thse conditions, the close collaboration between the CPSU and the BCP and between the USSR and Bulgaria, and the comradely exchange of experience, the improvement and deepening of our all-around ties, and the development of progressive forms of those ties in the interests of jointly solving highly important economic, scientific, and technical problems are of particular importance.

Bulgaria, together with the other fraternal countries, is consistently implementing a peaceful socialist strategy, striving to eradicate the nuclear threat and to take real steps along the road of disarmament and the creation of a comprehensive international security system. Socialist Bulgaria's efforts to shape a climate of goodneighborliness in the Balkans, to strengthen European and world peace, and to coordinate constructive cooperation among states with different social systems are well known.

Joining in your celebration of the Bulgarian national holiday—Freedom Day—we wish you, dear Comrades, Bulgarian Communists, and the entire fraternal Bulgarian people successes in socialist transformations and in the implementation of the course of ensuring qualitatively new growth in all spheres, and happiness and prosperity for your motherland.

CPSU Central Committee; USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; USSR Council of Ministers

Skiba-Led CPSU Delegation Ends Romania Visit

PM241005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Tour of Country"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by I.I. Skiba, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department, was in Romania 17 through 22 September at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee. The delegation acquainted itself with the RCP's work experience in the agricultural sphere and related sectors, and discussed questions of the further expansion and deepening of production and scientific-technical cooperation in the agro-industrial sphere.

The delegation was received by RCP Central Committee Secretary V. Barbulescu.

Ceausescu Voices Support for Arms Proposals

PM171825 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Firm Stance"]

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Sep—Romania resolutely advocates the complete elimination of nuclear arms and supports the Soviet Union's proposals for the phased destruction of nuclear weapons by the end of the year 2000. This was stressed by N. Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and Romanian president, in a speech in Cluj-napoca City. The prerequisites currently exist for concluding an agreement between the USSR and the United States on the elimination of medium-range and operational-tactical nuclear missiles in Europe and worldwide.

Romania firmly advocates the settlement of all disputes between states through talks alone, favors the ending of interference in other states' internal affairs, and the establishment of a new international economic order, he noted.

Ceausescu Meets Visiting Italian Communist

LD180845 Moscow TASS in English 0827 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest September 18 TASS—Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of Romania, and Gian Carlo Pajetta, member of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party, discussed at their meeting here Thursday problems connected with disarmament, detente, the ensuring of security, confidence and large-scale cooperation in Europe and throughout the world. Pajetta is staying in Romania at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

The sides expressed the opinion that conditions had been created for an early concluding of an agreement on the elimination of intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles in Europe. In this connection they emphasized a tremendous responsibility of European countries which should actively promote the early reaching of corresponding agreements and understandings in the sphere of nuclear armaments, disarmament and peace. They pointed out the need for settling all the conflicts and controversial problems emerging in interstate relations by peaceful means on the basis of talks.

West Europe

Reaction to Missile Accord Noted

France's Mitterand

LD231512 Moscow TASS in English 1434 GMT 23 Sep 87

[Text] Paris September 23 TASS — President Francois Mitterrand of France at today's meeting of the Council of Ministers expressed satisfaction with the Soviet-American agreement to conclude an accord on the elimination of medium-and shorter-range missiles, says an official communique released by the office of the Elysee Palace.

The president, it said, "fully approved" of the agreement. France could only wish the reduction of arms once that agreement was global, balanced and verifiable.

The communique noted that in Mitterrand's opinion it was now necessary to carry out substantial cuts in the strategic arsenals of the United States and the Soviet Union so as to impart full meaning to the first agreement.

The president stressed the urgent need for international decisions on total prohibition of chemical weapons and in-depth study of the question of the "disbalance" currently existing, in his view, in Europe in the field of conventional armaments.

France's Chirac

PM231221 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 4

["Own correspondent" dispatch: "Discordant Voices"]

[Text] Paris—Unfortunately, we have to acknowledge once again that the voice of Paris officialdom strikes a discordant note in the international arena.

Prime Minister J. Chirac has stated: "Let us not succumb to illusions and believe that an important step has been taken in the sphere of disarmament." Furthermore, the prime minister sees in the upcoming Soviet-American agreement a pretext for Paris to build up its own nuclear arsenals. "The talks between Washington and Moscow must in no way deflect us from reinforcing and modernizing our own deterrent."

In this context the reaction of the newspaper *Le Figaro*, the mouthpiece of the right-wing forces, is quite indicative. It is sounding the alarm. "Disarmament. Europe Becomes Vulnerable"—a frontpage headline reads.

France's Raimond

LD232026 Moscow TASS in English 1812 GMT 23 Sep 87

[Text] New York September 23 TASS—French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond told the 42nd session of the U.N. General Assembly today that his country closely followed the preparations to conclude a treaty on eliminating U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles.

The minister also set forth his government's negative stand on the Soviet-U.S. agreement, which was in sharp contrast with the broad international support the agreement received at the session of the U.N. General Assembly from all speakers.

France, Jean-Bernard Raimond said further, hails the 50-percent reduction in Soviet and U.S. offensive weapons. An understanding on this has been reached in Reykjavik. This would have been a right step in a search for ways to eliminate the nuclear threat on the basis of gradual and verifiable reduction of excessive stocks of weapons.

Speaking about the flash-points of tension in various regions of the world, the minister stressed, in particular, that France together with the international community urged an end to the Iran-Iraq conflict. The resolution of the U.N. Security Council urging ceasefire as the first step must be implemented in full, the French minister said.

FRG's Kohl

LD231612 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 23 Sep 87

[Text] Bonn September 23 TASS—West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl has described the Soviet-American agreement in principle to scrap medium- and shorter-range missiles as a "significant step in the right direction."

Speaking at the federal congress of the FRG's Union of Employees in Hannover today, he emphasized that this would be the first accord totally eliminating a whole type of American and Soviet nuclear weapons.

The head of the Bonn government noted that the development of East-West relations was marked on the whole by an upward trend.

At the same time, Kohl repeated the assertions about the "threat from the East" and about the "Warsaw Pact countries' military superiority."

Danish Foreign Minister

LD222136 Moscow TASS in English 2053 GMT 22 Sep 87

[Text] New York September 23 TASS—Denmark's Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen spoke highly of the Soviet-American arrangement on intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles. In a conversation with TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov he described it as a "historic milestone in the talks on arms reduction and in East-West relations". This arrangement for the first time opens the road to a real reduction in missiles and warheads, and not to the setting of limits on their production and deployment. It opens new opportunities for arms control. We hope that the agreement on the elimination of a whole class of nuclear missiles will give a new impetus to the solution of burning tasks for the reduction of the arsenals of strategic offensive arms of the two powers and for the reduction of conventional armaments and troops in Europe, the Danish minister said.

Novosti's Falin on Honecker Visit

DW240850 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 2100 GMT 23 Sep 87

[Interview with Valentin Falin, chief of the Soviet news agency Novosti, by correspondent Dirk Sager on the "Kennzeichen D" program; in German—in Moscow; date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Sager] Mr Falin, the GDR State Council chairman was in Bonn and other places in the FRG. Has his visit changed anything in Europe from the Soviet point of view?

[Falin] I think it has. It was a necessary and inevitable step toward further normalization of relations betweeen the GDR and the Federal Republic and in that sense toward the normalization of the situation in Europe.

[Sager] Could you imagine such a visit causing concern that the two German states could get too close to each other?

[Falin] Not on our side, because we understand the situation very well. We are well-informed about our friend's intentions and objectives. We have common ideas about Europe's further development, East-West relations, the crucial disarmament issue, and the crucial issues of cooperations in Europe. Therefore, we proceed on the assumption that it was not only a GDR representative visiting the FRG, it was also a representative of the socialist community.

[Sager] Could you imagine that on the basis of the article written by General Secretary Gorbachev, who considers the withdrawal of foreign troops not only possible but desirable, there will be two German states where no foreign troops are deployed?

[Falin] Why not? In a common European house there will be fewer troops in general and still fewer troops on foreign territory. In the scope of such a development I can very well visualize a situation and prospects in which that will not only be possible, but a fact.

[Sager] There is a place in Central Europe for the political viability of which you have displayed considerable imagination—West Berlin. What would West Berlin be in such a situation?

[Falin] I would think that in such a situation the Quadripartite Agreement would not be the last word. I think that with the participation of all sides having an interest in the normalization and further development of the situation some people will develop more interesting models than we are now seeing than are now known.

[Sager] The agreement on Berlin should not be underassessed, because it has made the place free of crises. In a further development, could you imagine that security and freedom from crises will be maintained to the same extent?

[Falin] I think that in the past 15 years the West Berlin situation has been virtually without a crisis. In that sense we solved or almost solved the problem with the Quadripartite Agreement. I think more is at stake. We should establish neighborly relations and contacts with West Berlin so that the various social circumstances in and around West Berlin do not harm the people and the wider interest of preserving a normal climate in Europe.

[Sager] Would that not include the possibility of West Berlin then becoming a state of the Federal Republic?

[Falin] I would not speculate on that. I think time will facilitate optimal solutions.

[Sager] Mr Falin, in recent years relations between Bonn and Moscow have not been very good. How will they develop, do you think? Will the foreign minister or the general secretary visit us soon?

[Falin] I would say, when the Federal president was in Moscow we had very important and very substantive talks or negotiations—if you like. We did not discuss practical things, but rather the idea and philosophy of the relations. It seems to me that the two sides have realized correctly that there is but a single basis of more stable and more substantive relations between our two states. That basis is having peaceful coexistence, peaceful cooperation, and being good neighbors. We do not have to threaten your country. Regarding security issues we have no interest in seeing your country suffer from confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union. We also do not need confrontation between the United States and the USSR. However, we do not want thunderstorms looming on the horizon to affect our bilateral relations directly or indirectly. That would be a pity, and it already has done considerable harm recently.

More on Thatcher SPIEGEL Interview

PM240907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Adherence to Nuclear Deterrence. Interview With M. Thatcher"]

[Text] Bonn, 21 Sep—British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has granted an interview to the West German magazine *Der Spiegel* in which she touched on a number of international problems. In her opinion, the world has become more stable today than it was 10 or 15 years ago. In particular, cooperation within the UN framework is functioning much better.

Touching on the USSR's policy, the prime minister emphasized that the transformations being implemented in the USSR benefit not only the Soviet Union. The fact that the Soviet leader "speaks so openly of what needs to be done is a good sign for us all," she added.

In her statements on problems of disarmament M. Thatcher placed emphasis not on the prospect of ridding the planet of nuclear weapons but on the need to preserve means of mass destruction. She opposed the complete elimination of nuclear weapons in Europe, pointing out that the NATO strategy of nuclear deterrence "is extremely important for the West." "Therefore we must preserve a certain number of U.S. nuclear weapons in Europe," she asserted. At the same time, the prime minister declared that Britain will never abandon its nuclear potential.

M. Thatcher once again tried to substantiate her allegiance to the preservation of nuclear arsenals with the help of groundless claims of a "threat from the East" and of the USSR's mythical superiority in the sphere of conventional arms. The prime minister spoke, in particular, of a "considerable arsenal of Soviet chemical arms," as if to imply that proposals aimed at eliminating these weapons are not coming from the USSR.

M. Thatcher was forced to admit that "a kind of breakthrough might be achieved" at the Geneva disarmament talks, meaning a Soviet-U.S. accord on the elimination of medium-range missiles and operational-tactical missiles. At the same time, contrary to all logic, she claimed that it is the prerogative of the United States and the FRG alone to resolve the question of the West German Pershing-1A missiles armed with U.S. nuclear warheads.

France Takes Part in NATO Maneuvers

PM230947 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 87 Second Edition p 5

[Yuriy Kharlanov "Commentator's Column": "How To Reconcile the Irreconcilable?"]

[Text] Brussels—A series of maneuvers by the North Atlantic bloc's armed forces has been in progress recently throughout NATO's operational zone, on land, at sea, and in the air. Today is the last day of the large-scale NATO naval exercises under the code-name "Ocean Safari" in the North Atlantic. A total of 119 warships and 22 merchant ships are involved. The *Financial Times* has termed these maneuvers the biggest in the Atlantic Ocean in NATO's entire history.

The aim of "Ocean Safari" is to rehearse operations to blockade the "enemy" fleet in the Norwegian Sea. However, at the same time the NATO armada is also rehearsing methods for minesweeping and escorting merchant ships, that is, the operations currently being performed by warships from the United States and a number of other NATO countries in the Persian Gulf region. Spanish ships are taking part in these maneuvers for the first time. Observers also note that the largest fleet—comprising 25 ships—has been sent to the North Atlantic by France, which is not an official member of NATO's integrated armed forces.

Incidentally, it has to be noted that Paris has recently sharply increased its involvement in operations conducted by the NATO allied armed forces. According to Admiral G. Oswald, commander of the NATO allied armed forces in the east Atlantic, "we and the French are simply well-informed on each other's methods, tactics, and equipment." And this not only applies to the navy. For example, French units are now conducting joint maneuvers in the FRG with West German Bundeswehr subunits; the Bundeswehr, as is well-known, is wholly subordinate to the NATO command. These exercises, according to the newspapers, are part of preparations to create a joint French-West German brigade.

As former French Defense Ministers C. Hernu and P. Messmer declared in an interview with the newspaper *Die Tageszeitung*, French-West German cooperation may be placed on a totally new level. It is proposed, for example, to station French tactical nuclear weapons—enhanced range missiles with neutron warheads—on FRG territory. There is also talk of the FRG Government having the "right" to be a party to any decision-making regarding the use of these weapons.

French cooperation in the development of new types of weapons for the NATO armies also increases with every year. Several days ago Bonn and Paris decided to begin the joint development of a new tank, to be ready for testing in June 1989. Right-wing French political circles are calling increasingly often for the creation of a "joint defense" involving West European members of the North Atlantic bloc. French conventional and nuclear forces would form the main buttress of this defense. French right-wing figures are of one mind in this respect with the most bellicose generals in the NATO military staff.

It would be interesting to know how Paris reconciles its verbal assurances of French "nonparticipation" in the North Atlantic bloc's military structure with the increasing involvement of its army, navy, and air force in joint NATO maneuvers.

Press Conference on French Spy Suspect

LD231314 Moscow TASS in English 1219 GMT 23 Sep 87

[Text] Rouen September 23 TASS—TASS correspondent Yuriy Lopatin reports:

Jean Verdier, father of Pierre Verdier who has been arrested on charges of "spying" for the Soviet Union and held in custody for more than six months, has said that the so-called "Arianne rocket espionage" case had been conceived and fabricated by the French counter-intelligence service DST from beginning to end.

"French secret services have woven a hole web of lies around my son. The DST apparently hoped that those would seem plausible since Pierre had visited the USSR several times and married a Soviet national, Lyudmila Varyghina," he told this correspondent.

Varygina herself was arrested last March as well. She was subjected to intense interrogations and kept under police surveillance for more than two months before being ultimately cleared of all charges after energetic interference by Soviet authorities and in view of a complete absence of corpus delicti and any evidence.

Jean Verdier called a news conference Tuesday to tell reporters that a public committee had been set up to support Pierre, which had launched a vigorous campaign to collect signatures under a petition in his defense.

"We, the undersigned, are convinced of Pierre Verdier's innocence. We believe that he has fallen victim to shocking injustice and have therefore decided to support him morally through his ordeal.

"Giving him our complete trust, we hope we shall thus help his early release," the petition said.

Jean Verdier said the first one thousand signatures had already been collected. The signatories included such respected people as Engineer General (Ret.) Claude Brachet, Francois Limet, Pierre Verdier's immediate superior who is director of the Rouen branch of the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies, and representatives of the elected local governing councils in Correze Department, that is in Pierre Verdier's home parts.

"I just handed the originals with the signatures to investigating officer Elisabeth Limet who is responsible for Pierre's 'case' and who had summoned me to visit her," Jean Verdier said.

"I also sent copies to President Francois Mitterrand and Justice Minister Albin Chalandon," he added.

"When talking to the investigating officer, I protested the conditions in which Pierre had recently been confronted with the DST agents who had interrogated him immediately after his arrest last March," he continued.

"My son then found himself virtually defenseless once again before the four policemen who had all the freedom for several hours to try and make him admit their version of the events, while Pierre was given just half an hour for a reply and his lawyers were effectively denied the floor at all," Jean Verdier said.

Asked by this correspondent at the news conference about her husband's condition, Varyghina/Verdier said his physical condition was poor as the months spent in prison, the unfair charges and the nerve-racking interrogations had told, but morally he was stronger than ever.

"He is in a fighting mood and prepared to stick to his guns," she said.

Responding to a question about her plans, she said:

"This will depend on Pierre's position. I have not been able to go to Yaroslavl to take my graduation exams there to this day, but I can't leave him alone here in this way."

Zagladin Receives French Delegation

PM230937 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Concluded"]

[Text] A delegation of the French Unified Socialist Party (PSU) leadership led by J.-C. le Scornet, secretary general of the PSU, was in Moscow 12-17 September at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation. The delegation was received by V.V. Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department.

At the conclusion of their visit the members of the delegation made a statement supporting the Soviet proposals to eliminate nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons in Europe and the rest of the world.

Dobrynin Receives W. Berlin Politician

LD232015 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 23 Sep 87

[Text] Comrade Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today received Schmitt, chairman of the SED of West Berlin, who is in the USSR. In a spirit of friendship and complete mutual understanding matters of deepening cooperation between East and West in Europe and the interaction of communists in the struggle to further strengthen peace and security in the center of the continent were discussed. Taking part in the conversation was Comrade Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee International Department.

Congratulations to Belgian CP Leader

LD231144 Moscow TASS in English 0759 GMT 23 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 23 TASS—THE CPSU Central Committee sent a congratulatory telegram to Louis van Geyt, president of the Communist Party of Belgium, on the occasion of his 60th birthday. It points out that the Soviet people know Louis van Geyt as a leader favouring friendship with the CPSU and the Soviet Union, the development of all-round relations between the two countries and peoples.

Latin America & Caribbean

Shevardnadze To Visit Cuba in October

LD240757 Moscow TASS in English 0711 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 24 TASS—Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR foreign minister, is to pay a working visit to Cuba in the first half of October this year at the invitation of the leadership of the Communist Party and Government of Cuba.

Restructuring in Cuba Considered

PM231231 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 87 Second Edition p 5

[Article by Severo Aguirre del Cristo, vice president of the National Assembly of the People's Government of the Republic of Cuba, under the rubric "October's Heirs": "Throughout Life"]

[Excerpt]Havana—[passage omitted] The very first October anniversary following the victory of the 1959 Cuban revolution was celebrated in Havana with unprecedented breadth and scope. This, in fact, is how it continues to this day—in the Island of Freedom 7 November has become a national, truly nationwide festival.

In 1973, that is, 40 years after my first acquaintance with the Soviet capital, I returned to Moscow. That time in a different capacity: in the post of ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the USSR. And I once again felt happy: The October cause was alive and in reliable hands.

Today Lenin's immortal legacy and the inspiring thrust of his behests are felt in the everyday life of the large-scale restructuring which began after the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum. Socialism's enemies allege that the USSR's new socioeconomic strategy has led almost to a split in the socialist world. But does the chief, key substance of the changes in the Soviet Union not coincide with what is happening in the majority of the fraternal countries? Let us take Cuba, for example. The process under way in our Republic of rectifying mistakes and eliminating negative trends in a number of spheres of life, like the restructuring in the Soviet Union, is in no way aimed at weakening socialism. On the contrary, we are trying our hardest to strengthen it, to involve the masses more widely in building a new life, to make millions of people its creators, and to ensure stronger support for the party's policy.

Of course, in this we use the means, forms, and methods of leadership which best accord with the specific conditions in our country and with the special features at the contemporary stage in its development. But under all circumstances, as Comrade F. Castro has repeatedly pointed out, our actions are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and on the historical continuity of the great October cause.

There is, incidentally, another widespread myth of anti-socialist propaganda which is being put about particularly actively today, on the threshold of the 70th anniversary of Soviet power. This is the myth that neither Lenin's Decree on Peace nor Moscow's foreign policy actions which followed it, right up to the present time, are capable of ensuring universal security. And yet Communists have never claimed to possess some "magic" keys to peace for all time. Still more than before, the ensuring of international security is becoming a universal task, the responsibility of every people and government.

The call for new political thinking which has issued from Moscow gives a strong boost to awareness of this indisputable truth. The Cuban Parliament and our people fully share the USSR's desire to achieve by the year 2000 the destruction of all nuclear weapon stockpiles accumulated on the planet.

The world's revolutionary renewal, the fundamental change in the correlation of forces in the international arena, the mighty flow of national liberation movements—all this is the continuation of Great October. And everyone who has put a tiny part of his heart and soul into this invincible cause has not lived his life in vain.

Political & Social

Yeltsin Attends Moscow Meetings

Chairs Construction Conference

PM231547 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Conference at Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Text] A conference to examine questions of increasing the volume of housing construction and the number of social, consumer, and cultural projects, ensuring the comprehensive development of the capital's residential areas, and further developing the city's construction industry capacity to that end was held at Moscow CPSU Gorkom yesterday. The problems of developing and introducing new series of school, kindergarten, and vocational and technical college buildings along with health, trade, and consumer service projects, as well as modernizing construction industry enterprises were discussed. The need to ensure that these buildings are supplied in good time with the proper documentation, modern equipment, and technological hardware was pointed out.

The conference was attended by Moscow CPSU Gorkom secretaries, deputy chairmen of Moscow Gorispolkom, raykom secretaries, and leaders of Moscow Gorispolkom main administrations.

The conference was chaired and addressed by B.N. Yeltsin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

Meets With School Caterers

PM231551 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Alarm About School Dinners"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Public catering is an indicator of the restructuring of the services sphere along with other sectors. But what does this indicator show? It has been and still is pointing to "stagnation." Take school dinners. Is everything favorable in this area? What problems must be urgently solved? This was discussed yesterday at a report and election meeting of the party organization (it numbers 16 Communists) at the Central School Kitchens in Sovetskiy Rayon, in which B.N. Yeltsin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, took part. [passage omitted]

Leaders Visit Chemical Trade Show

PM230951 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 87 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Visit to Exhibition"]

[Excerpts] You can see anything from a test tube for use in schools to the latest generation of computers at the international "Chemistry-87" exhibition currently being held in Moscow. [passage omitted]

On 18 September the "Chemistry-87" exhibition was visited by Comrades G.A. Aliyev, L.N. Zaykov, V.P. Nikonov, N.I. Ryzhkov, and N.N. Slyunkov. [passage omitted]

V.K. Gusev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the heads of a number of ministries and departments took part in the viewing of the exhibition. Explanations were given by Yu.A. Bespalov, USSR minister of the chemical industry.

Slyunkov, Gusev Attend Forestry Day Meeting

PM230953 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 87 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Forestry Workers Day"]

[Text] Participants in the ceremonial session to mark the sector's holiday—Forestry Workers Day—discussed ways to preserve and increase the country's forests and use them more rationally. It was held in Moscow on 18 September.

The presidium included N.N. Slyunkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, V.K. Gusev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, A.G. Melnikov, head of a CPSU Central Committee Department, the heads of ministries and departments, leaders of socialist competition, scientists, and representatives of the Moscow public.

A report was delivered by M.I. Busygin, USSR minister of the timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry.

The session participants gave assurances that they will devote all their strength, knowledge, and experience to successfully fulfilling their socialist pledges in honor of the 70th anniversary of Great October.

Gromyko Addresses Award Recipients

PM231111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 87 Second Edition pp 1-2

[TASS report: "Awards for Heroes of Labor"]

[Text] On 22 September in the Kremlin A.A. Gromyko presented lofty state awards to a group of Heroes of Socialist Labor.

V.I. Shtepo, general director of the "Volgo-Don" Sovkhoz specialized production association, Kalachevskiy Rayon, Volgograd Oblast, received an Order of Lenin and a second Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal.

The recipients of the lofty title included S.I. Antipov, rolling press operator at the Dnepropetrovsk metallurgical plant named for Petrovskiy and V.I. Derevyanko, the director of the same enterprise; V.P. Gayduk, director of the "Komsomolets" Sovkhoz, Anivskiy Rayon, Sakhalin Oblast; People's Artists of the USSR L.G. Zykina and

M.N. Mordasova; S.P. Serebryakov, lathe operator and tool maker at the Tula Machine Building Plant named for Kirov; and S.N. Fedorov, general director of the "Mikrokhirurgiya Glaza" intersectorial scientific and technical complex and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences.

On receiving the awards, each of them expressed heartfelt thanks to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Soviet Government for the high assessment of their labor. Speaking on behalf of the award recipients, S.N. Fedorov stated that in an era when we are beginning to accelerate our advance toward the ideals of the Great October Socialist Revolution for which so many people gave their lives we interpret these awards as an appeal to restructure our society in a new way, to make it a society in which man is not only clothed and adequately fed but is also really happy, because he lives in our country, because he can travel any path in life and enjoy communion with the best art in the world. We do not have the right to second-rate medicine. We must ensure in this field that we live longer than anyone, that we have no people who are unhappy or sick. It was for this that Lenin and the party and people accomplished the revolution and we must continue it!

Addressing the Heroes, A.A. Gromyko said:

Today Orders of Lenin and Gold "Hammer and Sickle" Medals of Heroes of Socialist Labor have been presented to a new group of recipients. They include representatives of industry—Sergey Ivanovich Antipov, Vasiliy Ivanovich Derevyanko, and Sergey Petrovich Serebryakov—agricultural specialists—Viktor Ivanovich Shtepo and Vladimir Pavlovich Gayduk—a scientist, Svyatoslav Nikolayevich Fedorov, and people's artists—Lyudmila Georgiyevna Zykina and Mariya Nikolayevna Mordasova.

Allow me to congratulate you on behalf of our party's Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government on receiving the top awards of the motherland.

Viktor Ivanovich Shtepo is general director of a sovkhoz association from Volgograd Oblast. The farm which he leads is managed on a scientific basis, with high and stable indicators. He is already twice a Hero—you can say that today. We wish him no lowering of the standard of his work and we are sure that the glory of his labor exploit will continue to inspire thousands of workers in socialist agriculture to good deeds.

Life sent Vladimir Pavlovich Gayduk far away to Sakhalin. He has become thoroughly settled there and under the hard conditions of the Far East has set an excellent example of how it is possible to overcome difficulties and work with inspiration giving one's all. We do not doubt that the "Komsomolets" Sovkhoz which he heads will not slacken its growth tempo and will remain a model sovkhoz in the future.

Sergey Ivanovich Antipov and Vasiliy Ivanovich Derevyanko work at the same enterprise—the metallurgical plant in Dnepropetrovsk. They work honestly and skillfully, igniting enthusiasm in hundreds and thousands of people by their example. A rolling press operator and a director are a good combination of Heroes and, the main thing, a good example to others. Honor and glory to the enterprise which raises such people. We should have as many more such workers as possible!

Among the representatives of the working class awarded top awards we can see Sergey Petrovich Serebryakov. He has been working for nearly 30 years in Tula at the machine building plant and for 15 of these years he has headed a team of lathe operators and tool makers. The team's output is always of high quality. It is not for nothing that the collective's workers seek to vie with the Hero.

We pay a tribute of respect to the renowned ophthalmic surgeon Svyatoslav Nikolayevich Fedorov. This name has flown round the world. His in-depth research in an important avenue of medical science and the novelty of his treatment methods are known both in our country and abroad. A distinguishing quality of his work is the dissemination of his experience throughout the country. We do not doubt that hero Fedorov will continue to proceed along this road of daring and successes. Interesting, meaningful words were to be heard in his speech today. In my opinion they reach their target. Nor do we doubt that his practical activity will always correspond with the meaning of these words.

We pay homage to Lyudmila Georgiyevna Zykina and Mariya Nikolayevna Mordasova—two of our outstanding singers. It is quite difficult to find in the country someone who has not heard Lyudmila Zykina's heartfelt songs or Mariya Mordasova's impassioned chastushkas. Their audience has no age restrictions. Each singer is unique and inimitable.

I express the certainty that the Heroes who have received top awards today, together with our entire people—the working class, agricultural workers, and socialist intelligentsia—will struggle to fulfill the imposing tasks facing the country. The entire Soviet people are working on the solution of these tasks under the leadership of Lenin's party.

Foreign guests are now asking us many questions like the following: "You are working on the fulfillment of tasks set by the party. But are you sure that you will fulfill these tasks?" We answer confidently: "Yes, we will."

The Soviet people, in rising to implement great tasks, has always fulfilled them. So it was in the first years after the revolution. So it was during the Great Patriotic War against fascism. So it was in postwar times. Our people are also looking into the future with optimism now. They are working not only with the desire but also with the complete certainty that the great tasks of restructuring will be resolved. That is our answer to the questions we are asked from abroad.

Allow me in conclusion, dear comrades, to wish you and your relations and close associates new successes and happiness.

T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, took part in the award presentation ceremony.

Bus Drivers' 'Strike' Reported

PM231421 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 38, 20 Sep 87 (Signed to Press 15 Sep 87) p 9

[Yuriy Teplyakov report under the rubric "We and Perestroyka": "Incident"]

[Text] That day the inhabitants of Chekhov did not see a single bus in the city streets. What happened?

People got to work on foot because there was no other way. Only at noon they learned what had happened-the drivers from the garage refused to start work.

I did not manage to talk to all people concerned with the incident: some worked a long way off, others-on different shifts. Therefore, I went from one office to another, to the shops of the bus garage and the city streets.

I picked up the following:

Vyacheslav Arkhipov, head of industrial and transport department of the City Executive Committee:

It is outrageous! What happens if tomorrow the doctors of the maternity hospital do not come to work? Or if something else like this happens? The drivers are in dispute over money. Many of them did not get the amount they expected. Who took this money from them? Nobody. The one who got 400 lost, but the driver who earned 180 rubles gained. Now everything is back to normal. But I don't understand one thing: the drivers are guilty but their chief was punished instead of them.

Yu. T.: The response to the incident was instant. High-ranking regional leaders rushed there about 90 minutes after the conflict broke out. Chekhov is 70 km from Moscow. Three days later the conflict was discussed by the special bureau of the Party's city committee, where the head of the enterprise, Trofimov, was given an official reprimand. "The most annoying aspect," he confessed to me, "is not the reprimand, but that I got a real beating there, like a little boy; nobody went into the matter seriously—the main thing was that such an incident should never happen in another place.

Viktor Trofimov, head of the motor transport enterprise:

That day I came to the garage and saw that people were standing there, buses in their places. Silence reigned. I asked what was the matter and why they were not on their way? They held out the calculation sheets which the accounts department gives out to every driver before the wages. Someone shouted: what are you knocking our heads together for? I understood everything straight away.

We have just introduced a new system of labor remuneration. Team contract plus collective responsibility. Each has his own basic wage rates taking into consideration the class of drivers, but the bonus fund is now a common one. The team receives as much as it earns. All the money goes into the same pot. We are not deciding how much everyone will get from this pot. Individual labor input is the concern of the team council. Its members know the quality of everyone's work better. Everything is done, so to say, in the spirit of perestroyka.

The day before the incident the collective agreement was discussed. Not a single question was asked. Meetings were held in the teams and I did not hear dissatisfaction from anyone. There were no warnings. I know the people because I have been working here about 15 years. I repeat, they shared out the money themselves.

I'll be frank, many of them lost in real earnings but the administration has nothing to do with it. They must work better, must live not as they did in the past but be in step with the times.

Yu. T.: At the city executive committee I was told casually that the drivers lost about 10 rubles each. At the garage this figure grew to 20 rubles, but the drivers themselves mentioned 50 rubles and more. Nikolay Komkov, team leader, has been in the garage for about 18 years:

There is nothing new in teaching a person to behave graciously. But how can you work with poor equipment? In order to earn well under the existing labor remuneration one must fulfil ideally all operating schedules, all points. Ideally! How can they be fulfilled when most of our busses look like tanks after battle. Their average age is that of my grand-mother. Now one part goes wrong, now another goes wrong. Suppose a young man gets work at the garage. He is given an old bus and has a hard time with it. He spends an hour on the route and one day repairing the bus. What will his earnings be if some amount is not taken from another and given to him?

But what is the fault of the other? No violations, no late comings, but he gets less. And again we have a legalized wage levelling. Now it is as if it is from below. The administration seems to stand aloof. It is very convenient: they may not worry that someone will come and complain of small earnings, demand a narmal bus. Colleagues won't let him die of hunger, will share. And we do share, it is our moral obligation.

Nobody in our garage will ever ask how you live and how you get along in such conditions. A driver leaves the house early in the morning, drinks a quick glass of tea, on the route there is no suitable place to have a dinner. In cafes the prices are exorbitant. At the terminal no place can be found to have a rest. But the main problem is the flat. To receive it from the garage is impossible even theoretically.

I think that the dispute, more likely, broke out not over money. This was just what triggered it.

Viktor Voronin, Vice-Chairman of the City Executive Committee, in charge of public transport:

Some three days ago such a thing could be regarded as sabotage. There was talk in the street: People have been demoralized with this democracy. But this is what is lacking. In his heart Trofimov does not consider himself guilty; he did everything according to the instructions, took everything into consideration and staged the experiment and held meetings. He was told to introduce a team contract with collective responsibility. But he did not take into account that the bus garage is a specific enterprise according to the work it does. The buses are different and, therefore, working conditions are unequal. They see one another usually from the window of the passing bus and only for a second. How can we talk about collective responsibility? It is not a shop of a machine-building plant where everyone works together, side by side.

It seems to me that we must not make everyone fit into the same pattern even if that pattern looks good. Or rather, it can't be done right away. It became known that at the meetings drivers also spoke in favour of keeping the old system of labor remuneration for the present. But nobody paid any attention to it.

Sometimes the circular letters from the management demanding no lag are sent too quickly. I understand that the time calls for acceleration. But acceleration must not be mixed with haste and fuss.

Changes are always taken painfully and we must not idealize people, particularly as the apathy for changes has been inculcated in us for decades.

Nikolay Solyankin, driver, working in the garage for 17 years:

Team contract was introduced but the buses, as before, are in charge of the controller. We must serve an urban route to have the number of runs correspond to the plan, that is 100 percent. Only then will there be a bonus, but we are sent out of town without even asking for the permission of the team leader. After that incident Grishin, head of the operation department, was discharged. But in reality he was transferred to the post of the technical control department head. The wages are the same but less work. If he is guilty, why was he promoted to another job, if not then why was he discharged? Just to show that measures have allegedly been taken? They did not ask the opinion of workers although they had many complaints against Grishin. No, it is not the accepted way in our garage to take into account the opinion of ordinary people. Therefore, at meetings workers usually keep silence. What's good of talking? When the new remuneration system was being discussed, again there were no questions. But as we see, there were questions. If anyone had talked to people heart-to-heart in advance, everything would be all right. This is what actually happened when chiefs from Moscow descended out of the blue. But they couldn't guess to do it themselves at our garage. Now a council of work collectives has been set up. It includes five people from each subdivision. The council resolves all difficult points. It does not shelve them, it resolves them. Promises were given to organize conditions for rest on the routes. Maybe our hopeless housing problem too will finally get moving. Trofimov made arrangements with the neighbouring enterprise about the construction of an apartment block. Generally, he is a practical fellow.

Viktor Trofimov, head of motor transport enterprise:

Of course, that day taught me a tough lesson. It was a black Monday, indeed. For quite a long time we grappled with the new system. It looks as if we did not violate anything but now there is no making head or tail of it. The people's reaction to it proved to be quite unexpected for us. Really, every person is a problem...

Yu.T.: They say a little bitterness spoils much sweetness. I don't know, I have not tried. But after the trip to Chekhov I can say with full responsibility: any idea, the best and wisest, can be distorted and turned upside down with a single wrong step, as happened in the local bus garage.

It is an open secret that everything that is being done in the course of our perestroyka is being done not for the sake of a form, not for a scheme. Everything, big and small, is being created for people, to make their life more comfortable and better.

But if that life rejects something, does not take it on trust, let's think it over and ask ourselves: Why? Only after this will we put things right, persuade people or display persistence.

To listen to the opinion of people is also urged by those principles of democracy which we must not live without a single day.

Supreme Soviet Resolution on Azerbaijan

PM241043 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Sep 87 Morning Edition pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "In the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. On the Work of Azerbaijan SSR Soviets of People's Deputies To Fulfill the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Services Sphere"]

[Text] As already reported, at its 18 September session the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium examined the question of the work of Azerbaijan SSR soviets of people's deputies to fulfill the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Services Sphere.

The presidium resolution notes that soviet and economic organs in the Azerbaijan SSR are taking measures to fulfill the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Services Sphere.

But the republican Council of Ministers and the ispolkoms have not yet achieved a breakthrough in solving the tasks of the Comprehensive Program and make inadequate use of the rights granted to them to monitor its implementation.

The growth rate of consumer goods production and services rendered are completely out of line with the demands of the 27th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum. The targets set by the republican programs regarding the manufacture of a number of articles and the provision of paid services have not been met. Deliveries of textiles, sewn goods, knitwear, and cultural, everyday, and household goods during the last 18 months of the current 5-year plan period were almost R80 million short of the plan, and the shortfall in services to the population amounted to R70 million.

The situation is aggravated by the fact that one-third of light industry enterprises fail to fulfill their contractual commitments. Despite the availability of large unemployed [nezanyatyy] labor resources, the utilization of production capacities for the manufacture of many types of output is less than 70 percent. One-fourth of industrial enterprises in Group "A" sectors are not involved in goods production.

Many soviets work sluggishly and without initiative, not seeking efficient approaches to ensure the uninterrupted supply of goods and services to the population.

Freeloading sentiments are still prevalent among soviet and economic leaders. The most ordinary goods which could be produced locally are still shipped in in large quantities from other regions of the country.

The poor quality and limited range of consumer goods cause justified dissatisfaction among people. The quantity of unmarketable output is building up on store shelves. The level of rejects among a large proportion of goods is 2-3 times higher than the sector average.

The situation in the organization of trade and public catering remains totally unsatisfactory. There are frequent breakdowns in supplies of goods in daily demand by the population, including flour, bread, and fish. The turnover plan was underfulfilled by over R400 million during the past 18 months.

Insufficient use is made of the consumer cooperatives' potential for supplying additional locally-produced output to the market.

Soviets of people's deputies show inadequate concern for the development of the services sphere. More than 40 percent of industrial, construction, and other enterprises and organizations are still uninvolved in this important work. There has been no proper development of services as regards the building of garages, summerhouses, and carports, housing repairs, and the servicing of individual motor vehicle transport.

There are major shortcomings in the work of consumer services, especially in the countryside. There is a shortage of tailoring workrooms, workshops, and laundry and dry cleaning facilities everywhere. The availability of such services in the countryside is only 18 percent of the normative. Workers in only one in three industrial enterprises have an opportunity to avail themselves of consumer services. The standard of service is poor, and the introduction of advanced forms and types of service is unsatisfactory.

Extremely poor use is made of the opportunities provided by the USSR Law "On Individual Labor Activity." The republic does not pay due attention to the setting up of cooperatives for the production of consumer goods and the provision of consumer services to the population. The substantial lag in the development of consumer goods production and the paid services sphere aids the tenacity of speculation, extortion, and other types of unearned income among a certain proportion of the population.

The material and technical base of goods production and services is developing only slowly. Only 1 project has been built out of the 23 planned by the program for commissioning in 1986-1987. The construction of one-fifth of these projects has been altogether omitted from work plans for the 12th 5-Year Plan period.

Many shortcomings in the services sphere are due to the fact that local ispolkoms pay totally inadequate attention to supplying the sectors of this sphere with cadres, organizing their training and retraining, and creating the necessary production, housing, social, and daily living conditions.

The decisions made by soviets of people's deputies, their ispolkoms, and their permanent commissions are ineffective, are not backed up by specific organizational work, and their fulfillment is not properly monitored. As a result of this, the situation as regards supplying the market with sufficient goods and services has remained totally unsatisfactory for many years.

The Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers are instructed:

to take decisive measures to fundamentally restructure the activity of the republic's soviet and economic organs aimed at satisfying the working people's requirements for consumer goods and services;

to organize efficient collaboration with central economic organs, union ministries and departments, and associations and enterprises in the solution of this task;

when elaborating plans for 1988 and subsequent years of the 5-year plan period, to implement specific measures to overcome the imbalance between the volume of goods produced and paid services rendered and the population's money incomes by utilizing the great opportunities available in the republic;

to decisively eliminate the serious shortcomings in the production of consumer goods and in trade, public catering, and consumer services for the population, and to broadly involve the public in this work. Particular attention must be given to the eradication of instances of speculation, extortion, acquisition of unearned income, and other negative phenomena;

to ensure systematic reviews of questions concerning consumer goods production and services for the population at sessions of soviets and sittings of their ispolkoms and permanent commissions. The fulfillment of adopted decisions must be strictly monitored and serious shortcomings that are revealed must be promptly eliminated.

The republic's Council of Ministers is instructed to enhance the responsibility of leaders of the Ministries of Light Industry, Local Industry, Trade, and Consumer Services, other republican ministries and departments, associations and enterprises, and consumer cooperatives for the unconditional fulfillment of plans and contractual commitments regarding the manufacture and sale of goods and services.

Steady and efficient operations by enterprises and organizations in these sectors must be ensured by fundamentally improving the utilization of production and scientific potential, consistently introducing new methods of economic management, and accelerating the transition to full economic accountability [khozyaystvennyy raschet] and self-financing. Organizational work and monitoring of their preparation for operations in line with the USSR Law "On the State Enterprise (Association)" must be improved in every possible way.

The improvement of output quality and the expansion and renewal of the product range must become one of the most important tasks of the republic's soviet and economic organs. Particular attention must be paid to boosting production of the simplest items so as to reduce their economically unjustified importation from other regions of the country. The production of local construction materials must be boosted to fully meet the population's demand for them. It is necessary to consolidate the base of construction and repair subdivisions, motor vehicle service facilities, and workshops for repairs to clothing, footwear, and domestic appliances.

Soviets and their ispolkoms must pay constant attention to raising the standard of trade services and public catering and the activity of consumer cooperatives so as to organize the uninterrupted supply of goods in daily demand by the population. It is necessary to improve the siting of the network of trade, public catering, and consumer services enterprises and to overcome the substantial differences in its development throughout the republic's territory.

Soviets of people's deputies are instructed to institute proper monitoring of the prompt commissioning of projects planned under the goods and services program. Full use must be made of funds allocated for this purpose. Persistent work must be done on the reconstruction and retooling of existing enterprises.

Soviets of people's deputies and their executive and management organs are instructed to take advantage of their broader rights and obligations and implement efficient measures to expand the network of consumer services, especially in the countryside and at working people's places of work. There must be stricter monitoring of adherence to the established system of operations by enterprises in the services sphere and their restructuring with a view to switching to 2- and 3-shift working. Advanced forms and types of services must be persistently introduced and service standards must be raised.

The republic's soviet and economic organs must have a precise plan for the training and retraining of cadres for light and local industry and the services sphere and must create the necessary housing, social, and daily living conditions for them.

There must be a decisive improvement in work to set up cooperatives in the sphere of consumer services, public catering, consumer goods manufacture, and procurement and processing of secondary raw materials, and there must be more active collaboration in the development of individual labor activity. Broader use must be made of other nontraditional forms of the population's employment in socially useful labor for these purposes.

The attention of union and autonomous republic Supreme Soviet presidiums and councils of ministers and of local soviets was drawn to the need to review the implementation of the task, set by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum, of substantially accelerating the development of consumer goods production and the services sphere as one of the key avenues in soviets' activity and a specific manifestation of restructuring in action affecting people's fundamental interests. It is necessary to step up work to increase the contribution made toward this all-state task by every region and every labor collective. Measures must be taken to ensure that the volume of goods manufactured and services rendered is balanced against the population's money incomes, and full use must be made of the potential of cooperative and individual labor activity in the solution of these questions.

The Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers are instructed to report on progress in the fulfillment of this resolution by 1 February 1989.

Supreme Soviet Awards Order of Lenin

PM240815 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 87 Second Edition p 2

[USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree on Award to USSR Minister Budyka]

[Text] USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree Conferring the Order of Lenin on Comrade A.D. Budyka

It has been decided to confer the Order of Lenin on Comrade Aleksandr Dmitriyevich Budyka, USSR minister of grain products, for his productive work in party and soviet bodies and in connection with his 60th birthday.

A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium 18 September 1987, The Kremlin, Moscow

Silayev Discusses Ministry Restructuring

PM231405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 87 Second Edition p 2

[Interview with I.S. Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, by special correspondent O. Mikheyev: "Restructuring of Sector Headquarters. We Speak of the Role and Tasks of Ministries Under the New Conditions of Management"; first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] The radical restructuring of economic management, the program for which was approved by the June plenum of the party's Central Committee, implies a decisive change in the role and functions of ministries and departments in the sphere of physical production. I.S. Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, answers *Pravda* special correspondent O. Mikheyev's questions on the problems of restructuring sectoral management.

[Mikheyev] Ivan Stepanovich, when the USSR Law on the State Enterprise comes into effect, ministries are to become the sectors' scientific-technical and economic planning headquarters and get away from petty regulation of the work of subordinate components. What do you see as the guarantees of such radical restructuring?

[Silayev] We now have an economic mechanism whose cornerstone is the new economic and legal status of the basic component of the national economy. This fundamentally changes the relations between ministries and enterprises. The USSR Law on the State Enterprise (Association), which comes into force 1 January 1988, gives labor collectives great rights, and they will be able to defend them on legal grounds. For the first time economic reform has not simply reached the basic component of the economy but is beginning with it.

I will remind you that enterprises will now independently draw up and approve 5-year and annual plans and will themselves have control of the funds earned, and no one has the right to remove them. Glasnost, the democratization of production management, and attention to these questions on the part of public opinion are a real guarantee of the irreversibility of economic restructuring.

Under these conditions the ministry apparatuses are entrusted with functions of a higher order: They are obliged to study and satisfy society's needs for products, accelerate scientific and technical progress, bring production technology and product quality up to world standards, improve the sectoral structure and investment policy, deepen specialization and collaboration, and train cadres.

[Mikheyev] This restructuring must inevitably cause amendments to the apparatus structure. Will it be possible to achieve a real reduction in the apparatus and improve the efficiency of its work?

[Silayev] Since ministries are now being freed from current operational leadership of production, they no longer need to keep a daily check on it, going into every detail. Yet more than half the apparatus is now engaged on this! The system of management of enterprises will, as a rule, be a two-tier system. The main production administrations will gradually be eliminated.

At the same time, the ministries' functional subdivisions will be strengthened. It is these that are to formulate the concept of the sector's development, draw up long-term forecasts and long-term plans, engage in economic analysis, put together control figures, state orders, and long-term economic normatives and quotas for enterprises, and study the domestic and the world market.

In short, we foresee a real reduction—by almost half—in the apparatus and the decisive restructuring of the substance of its work.

[Mikheyev] These are internal transformations, so to speak. But will there be a reduction in the number of ministries themselves?

[Silayev] Yes. Lack of coordination between sectors and departmental barriers are today a serious obstacle to accelerating the development of production and enhancing its efficiency. But society needs production to develop as unified complexes oriented toward the consumers. Therefore, the question of reducing superfluous sectoral components is arising increasingly acutely. As a first step, as already reported, the Ministries of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building and of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production and the Ministries of Heavy and Transport Machine Building and of Power Machine Building have been amalgamated, with a reduction of 1,226 people in the apparatus. To improve management of the base sectors, it has been decided to transform the union republic ministries of power and electrification, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the coal industry, geology, and the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry into all-union ministries. This will eliminate duplication in leadership.

Other proposals are also being elaborated with a view to closer cooperation among the activities of the major national economic complexes—the agro-industrial, fuel and energy, machine-building, construction, and other complexes. For this it will be necessary within each complex—the machine-building complex, say—to regroup forces and alter specialization so that each sector is oriented toward its own consumer complex and so that the latter knows the sector as its chief manufacturing partner. This restructuring might require a further reduction in the number of ministries. Such a regrouping will facilitate cooperation between developers and clients and between manufacturers and consumers. It will also help to set up direct, stable ties between partners who know each other not through individual elements of the systems being supplied but through their entire complex.

[Mikheyev] For the apparatus to work efficiently after restructuring, it is clearly necessary to select skilled and enterprising workers, train them in economic methods, and democratize the entire management process. How will this come about?

[Silayev] We must no longer work in the old way. Those specialists who meet the new demands will remain. Ministers themselves will now approve the table of organization and set the salaries of apparatus workers within the limits of the total strength and the wages fund. Here up to 70 percent of savings in this fund will remain at their disposal. These assets will be used to select highly skilled specialists from production for the apparatus and to establish increments and bonuses for the best workers.

Democratic principles in the management of sectors are also being deepened. Sector councils will be set up as consultative organs within ministries, with the minister in the chair. They will include directors of leading enterprises, foremost workers, trade union representatives, and prominent scientists and specialists.

[Mikheyev] Will the council be able, for example, to turn down any draft?

[Silayev] If a majority on the council is opposed to it, the document will be sent back for modification.

[Mikheyev] Restructuring of the upper echelon will presumably take place in parallel with the consolidation of the basic components—enterprises and associations?

[Silayev] In each sector there is now an average of 200-300 management units [obyekty]. The task is being set of sharply reducing the number of them—by 2, 3, or even 4 times—while at the same time uniting them with rational forms of specialization and collaboration. Life insistently demands the emergence of large associations capable of independently carrying out the entire cycle of product creation, from research and development to series production, sales, and service. Therefore it is deemed expedient to set up in sectors and regions, in addition to production and science and production associations, formations of a new type as unified production and economic complexes. These are state production associations, the draft statute on which was recently approved by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

[Mikheyev] Will the Law on the Enterprise apply also to the state production association itself?

[Silayev] Those provisions in the law which relate to the economic mechanism will apply to it. For the state production association will function under conditions of full economic accountability [khozraschet] and self-financing. In accordance with this law, no one has the right in that case to remove the earned assets remaining after payment of part of the profits to the state budget and the ministry. But those provisions of the law which govern the direct self-management of labor and worker collectives will not apply to the state production association. There are no workers there, for it is an organ of management.

[Mikheyev] How will the council of directors manage such associations?

[Silayev] The state production association must be an alliance of equals. Each director of an enterprise or association belonging to it will have an equal vote on the council, regardless of whether he leads a giant plant employing 10,000 people or a small plant with 500 workers.

[Mikheyev] How will such associations differ from the main administrations which now lead subsectors?

[Silayev] Main administrations are part of the ministry's central apparatus. They are a purely administrative superstructure whose well-being does not depend on enterprises' work results. The state production association is not an administrative superstructure "above" production but an element of the production mechanism itself. It is a working organ which carries out the decisions of the council of directors in the intervals between its sessions. It will exist on deductions from the profits of the enterprises which it unites. The managers' pay will depend directly on the economically accountable results of the state production association's activity. Incidentally, these associations may not have a separate apparatus, in which case these functions will be fulfilled by managers of the head enterprise.

In addition, state production associations will carry out the entire cycle linking science, development, investment, production, sales, and service. Their task is to deliver, install, and hand over to the client a technologically integrated package of equipment, adjusted and ready to work, and also to provide service under guarantee and routine servicing. They bear full economic responsibility for all this. These are fundamental differences, you will agree.

[Mikheyev] Do such associations or formations with a structure close to them exist already? The "Kriotekhnika" All-Union Science and Production Association at Balashikha near Moscow, for example, about which *Pravda* wrote recently?

[Silayev] No, "Kriotekhnika" resembles a state production association only in terms of the range and composition of the enterprises which make it up. The difference is that the enterprises and associations which make it up must have economic independence and be guided by the Law on the Enterprise. At "Kriotekhnika" the law's basic provisions apply only to it as a whole, not to the enterprises and associations which make it up. They do not have the right to have independent control of the profits made. Only the general director of the all-union science and production association has that right. So the fundamental difference here lies in the economic independence of the united enterprises.

I would like to point out that these associations will not be set up to be "as like as two peas." Their structure and size will depend on the specific nature of the enterprises' output and their location. Decisions on the formation of these associations will be adopted in accordance with economic expediency and with due regard to the opinions of labor collectives.

At the same time, the national economy also needs comparatively small mobile and flexible organizations, sectoral and regional. These are, for example, industrial and trade, planning, industrial, and construction, and agro-industrial associations, engineering and service centers, organizations for the introduction of scientific and technical achievements [vnedrencheskiye organizatsii], and other organizations.

[Mikheyev] Many of the state production associations being newly set up could prove to be monopoly, sole manufacturers of some products. Will their diktat over the consumer not be strengthened under such conditions?

[Silayev] Generally speaking, such a danger does exist. But, as I have already said, the question of setting up state production associations will be resolved specifically, with due regard to all the factors, including this one. It is not at all obligatory that they will be entrusted with producing all output of a given profile. Further, it is also proposed to place state orders on a competition basis. They will go to the manufacturer who has proved himself a more reliable and qualified partner. The competition system will in many ways undermine the producer's monopoly. Let us also not forget that such monopolies flourish under conditions of shortages and the quota distribution of resources and output. The new economic mechanism and the Law on the Enterprise will partly eliminate these conditions and partly weaken their effect.

Plans are now formed from below on the basis of control figures, and interference in this process from outside or from above is ruled out. The former mechanism of accounting and accountability with its ability to "show" successes even where there are none is also being broken.

The chief point is that enterprises are now being enabled to choose their partners and even partly alter the profile of their output. They will use part of the capacities not employed on state orders to produce products in greater demand. You will no longer be able to foist onto anyone all the products not covered by a state order. Guaranteed sales are disappearing into the past, and the "ration card" system of quota allocation will no longer help out. So the producer's diktat will also vanish into the past.

[Mikheyev] Are there already any real advances in this direction?

[Silayev] I can cite this example. In the process of forming the plan for next year the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee ordered from the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building output worth R600 million less than usual, rejecting unnecessary output. At the same time, it placed orders for output worth R670 million—output which it really needs but which the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building does not produce. This is the first time this has happened. Previously, a manufacturer could easily "talk round" his consumer, but today the consumer has the last word. The leaders of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building have had to ascertain what equipment their partner really needs. They have been forced to update the program and organize production of products which agriculture needs at those enterprises whose output is no longer in demand.

The Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances has also encountered such a situation for the first time. Its biggest consumer—the USSR Ministry of Light Industry—has not ordered some of its products for 1988. It is now working under conditions of self-financing and self-capitalization and spends money more thriftily.

[Mikheyev] Another specific question concerning the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building. Articles in *Pravda* and other newspapers and many readers' letters have stated: Why construct one more huge tractor plant in Yelabuga if the same money could be used to modernize existing plants and start up production there of the latest models of tractors—the well known Lipetsk one, for example?

[Silayev] This question is of concern to us too, and it is no coincidence that it is being raised. Calculations show that by retooling and enlarging existing plants it is possible to satisfy the national economy's need for agricultural tractors, if you also take into account raising their technical standard and increasing their operating life. Therefore, instructions have now been issued, in view of the discussion of this question in the press, to work it out in detail, weigh all the pros and cons, and decide what to produce with the capacities being created there. This working out is now taking place in detail, and the question will be specially examined in the next few months.

[Mikheyev] A final question to you as chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Bureau for Machine Building. What is now the chief, priority thing in restructuring the work of the machine-building ministries?

[Silayev] The most important thing now is to prepare for and go over to management of sectors by economic methods and to elaborate new general management schemes. The paramount task is to form the basic management component and instill order on this "floor." It is to set up state production associations and to define more precisely and optimize the structure of existing science and production associations and production associations. Machine builders must enter 1988 with a new production structure. This is particularly important in connection with the transfer to self-financing and full economic accountability and the entry into force of the Law on the Enterprise. It is also necessary to form normatives and funds for those enterprises which will be grouped together on new principles. While instilling order in the basic component, during 1988 it is also necessary to largely restructure the ministries themselves. So very rigid schedules have been allocated for restructuring.

Just criticism was leveled at the work of the machine-building complex at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum. We are taking measures to improve work this year and to unconditionally overcome the lag that has taken shape. The plan for 1988 enshrines the resolution of the basic tasks set machine builders. The radical restructuring of the work of sector headquarters and the switch to economic methods of management of enterprises and associations are only just getting under way. But we firmly believe in success.

Amnestied Youth Warns Against Life of Crime

PM231151 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 87 p 4

[Correspondent V. Pantsyrev feature incorporating letter to KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA from corrective-labor colony detainee Vadim Zimin, amnestied in connection with the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution: "Amnesty: Perhaps It Will Mark the Start of a New Life for This Boy and Many Like Him"; first three paragraphs are correspondent's introduction]

[Text] Vologda Oblast—He came in and took off his black prison beret. He was just a boy—fair-haired, blue-eyed, and he smiled a lot. Generally speaking, a normal senior high school student or vocational technical college student. Indeed, that was what he was. Here are the titles he had earned in the previous 18 months: "Exemplary school student," "Exemplary vocational technical college student," and "Best in his trade." There was more still—commendations, a R7 bonus, and an extra visit from his mother. In a paper pocket carefully fixed to the cover of his file was his graduation certificate from vocational and technical college No 32 with an excellent grade, and his 8-grade education certificate showing some grade "fours" and one grade "five" for labor training. Those are the documents he will be taking with him on his release.

Vadim Zimin, born in 1970, is among those being released under the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree "Amnesty in Connection with the 70th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution."

Take a look at the photographs [four photographs accompany the text] taken at the corrective-labor colony where under the amnesty 73 juveniles will be released and a further 300 will have their sentences reduced. Then read the words of a juvenile offender.

[Start of Zimin's letter] Amnesty. This word has a different meaning depending on where it is said. For me, 3 years ago, it meant one thing—once again, for no apparent reason, some "zeks" [prison camp inmates] were being set free before the end of their sentence. Just who those prisoners were, however, did not interest me especially. The "knowledge" gleaned from the songs of Vysotskiy and Rozenbaum and a walk along the Arsenal embankment past the gloomy prison building—the notorious "Kresty" [Leningrad prison]—were enough for me. I used to think that all this "exotica" existed only in the movies, and that if it was in real life then it wasn't part of mine.

But it was me the court sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment with confiscation of property, without reprieve. My partner in crime, who was the same age as me, was given 8 years—his share in the burglaries was on a large scale, so he received a longer sentence.

Everything seemed to happen in an instant. It was only afterward, in the colony, that I understood that there is no gradation in these cases. The law clearly sets the limit and if you overstep it you are a criminal. But the path toward that point begins quite imperceptibly. Perhaps you are thinking that I was the biggest slob in the district or that I was mixed up with shady characters? On the contrary—it was "no" to the first question, "no" to the second, and so forth.

I had a lot of free time on my hands. If not from kindergarten days then in my first year at school. Mom worked from morning till evening and I was left to my own devices. I roamed the streets with the other kids and I spent hours slumped in a chair watching the hands of the clock go round. I joined various societies but I chucked them all—I wanted action, quick results.

At the age of 13 my needs grew, as you can understand yourselves. Especially if you recall what went on before the Decree on Combating Drunkenness: People began drinking and smoking long before adulthood. In short, the question was: where to get hold of money for wandering around town, for cigarettes, movies, and so forth? At first, like all uncorrupted people, I tried to get a job. But the answer was the same everywhere—we can't employ 14-year-olds. My enthusiasm waned and it was back to the chair and hours spent watching the hands of the clock go round.

A familiar story, you will say, we've read it so many times before, we've had enough, and indeed, it is a familiar story.

On one occasion I went to visit my friend, a former classmate. He had quit school back in the sixth grade and we used to "let off steam" together—we'd roam the whole town, have a good time, generally speaking, live as we pleased. I saw an expensive radio in his house. Where did he get it? He didn't try to hide the fact—he had "borrowed" it from the Kirov Palace of Culture. We celebrated his success, got drunk, and decided to go back and try again. Everyone knows that lightning never strikes in the same place twice. Well, we decided to put this principle to the test: Surely they wouldn't expect us at the Palace of Culture a second time?

It was night, dark corridors, watchmen's voices down below, and we were trying to open the door to the bar. The new lock was strong and wouldn't give. I got bored. I sat down and... fell asleep. But we got into the bar somehow. We filled our bags with equipment, records, bottles, all sorts of trivia, and we quietly left. The game wasn't just exciting, it was profitable, too. Now I had a good tape recorder and some tapes.

The further it went on, the worse it became. The cigarettes ran out and there was no money left. One night I broke into a newspaper kiosk. It was really frightening. It was 10 o'clock, people were still walking by outside, and I was sitting under the counter, like a rat in a trap. An inquisitive passerby approached the open window of the kiosk—and went away. No one else came near. I took 20 packs of TU-134 cigarettes.

No, we didn't regard ourselves as thieves, we had no sense of guilt. We grabbed everything that we could, we didn't wear gloves or cover our traces. Somehow we didn't think about it, we just hoped that we'd be lucky.

Well, one evening my doorbell rang. Two men in civilian clothes came in, showed a photograph of me taken by an automatic camera (just like in the movies), and said: "It would be better if you admitted everything." That was the most terrible moment: Mom had no idea, it would be better to die rather than relive those seconds...

I spent 24 hours at the militia station; my friend had been brought in earlier. Our "job" at the Palace of Culture came to light immediately. We had to give back all we had "earned." It was even quite vexing: You take a risk, you try, you almost end up in jail, then suddenly—they take it back!

At the militia station they gave us papers to sign; we talked in a businesslike and calm way, then they let us go. We breathed a sigh of relief: We had been lucky. But the annoyance did not diminish. What about our dreams of the easy life which had almost been realized? Well, never mind, next time we would be smarter, and... we set off on our third "job."

Even now I cannot explain why at that moment we did not realize that we were already criminals. Perhaps because they had quietly let us go home? Perhaps because the investigator had been a kind, gentle woman. Perhaps because we were still playing a game... I don't know.

We "raided" a leisure goods store in Pushkino, near Leningrad. We were "working" in gloves by now.

I realize that this story will not win me any sympathy. I have little sympathy myself for the 14-year-old I was then. But you cannot change the facts.

The second and last time they "took" me from home was 13 December 1984. I haven't been back since.

That is the whole story or, rather, the first part of it. If only I had known the second part in advance... Someone is now reading these lines and perhaps thinking: Well, I wouldn't get caught, I'd be smarter, the militia are too busy to bother with me. But I want to say something about that. No one is going to look for you or try to catch you. Sooner or later you will give yourself away. Chases and shootouts are for the movies. In real life we "minors" are most often caught in a simple and unromantic way, and there is absolutely nothing attractive about that. The "purgatory" of the investigation cell, the disgrace of being torn to pieces in court—in the presence of family, friends, and strangers. Then afterward the mattresses thin as sheets on bare boards, the sheets as rough as towels, the heavy boots that you wear, and almost always you are running, running...

I am writing to *Komsomolskaya Pravda* for the benefit of those who have not yet gotten over the yearning for adventure. If they do not read newspapers then maybe someone will pass this issue on to them specially.

I am not going to make a public confession. My repentance will not be in words but in deeds. It will not end with the amnesty. I simply want people to read my letter and think about it. Prisons and colonies are also a part of our life, a difficult, bitter part which those at liberty know little about. But that is no reason not to talk about it.

No, any holidaymaker would have liked our corrective-labor colony. There were flowers all around, sports pitches, a new school. The "microclimate" in our collective is not like a prison—relations are founded on the principle of the Makarenko commune. It is just like that... But in that case why do people count off the days here; why do they long for home and freedom so much? Simply because the "sanatorium" is surrounded, according to regulations, by a high barbed-wire fence. There are watchtowers tucked away in the corners—smaller ones than in other "zones," it is true, as though out of place... The dogs bark and howl behind the barbed wire. Day and night the glaring lamps burn in front of every door. You have one 2-hour visit every 2 months from your family: everyone in one room, it's noisy, and you can't reach out to each other across the passageway where the guards walk. The regime is rigid, timed to the minute. You are constantly on call, constantly with the link or the detachment. You go with them to the smoking room, even if you don't want to. You watch the dreary television with the rest of the detachment even though you don't want to... It is forbidden to talk with the boys from other detachments. Generally speaking there are many "do nots" but there are even more "musts."

This is a just brief account and it gives only the outlines of our life. But if only I had known this 3 years ago! I think that honest, truthful movies should be made about life in corrective-labor colonies and shown in schools during law lessons. What is more, young people should be taught about the criminal code better so that they do not play at being "Cossack bandits."

I began with the word "amnesty." It comes as a complete surprise to me now, although I used to hope for one. But until the last moment I did not believe that I would be going home at all. I immediately sat down and wrote a letter to mom, to whom I shall feel guilt till the day I die. The last weeks in the colony have been particularly difficult. I am returning to my home town a different person. They have had faith in me, which means that I can be trusted...

Economic

Economist on Need for Price Reform

LD171600 Moscow TASS in English 1514 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 17 TASS—In conditions of the restructuring, abandoning customary approaches in fixing prices has become a necessity, a well-known Soviet economist Anatoliy Deryabin told TASS. He noted that the price system existing in the USSR was preserved invariable for many years. Prices for staple foods remained stable. For instance, the prices for bread have not been changed since 1954 and for meat and dairy products—since 1962. The rent has remained unchanged since 1928.

It is already impossible today to limit ourselves to a partial improvement of the price setting system, the scientist believes. The prices ceased to reflect new processes in the economy. Synthetic fabrics, for instance, appeared to cost more than the natural ones. This has happened because synthetic fibres were produced later and prices for them were fixed also later.

The scientist stressed that the price system now under development should offer more ample opportunities to enterprises for producing a wide range of both cheap and costly goods. Along with costly delicacies there should be cheaper products meeting the daily requirements of the majority of the people. The flexibility of prices should be manifest everywhere.

The price setting reform is currently under in-depth study at the USSR State Committee for Prices. Several variants are worked out for the possible solution of the issues of improving retail prices and tariffs. The principal condition to be abided by in all cases is to preserve the working people's living standards, and even to raise it for definite categories of the population so as to guarantee social justice.

Official Describes New Wage System

LD171932 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0855 GMT 17 Sep 87

[Excerpt] Moscow, 17 Sep (TASS)—"The introduction of the new wages system in material production has brought two important consequences. First, the money which the state pays out as wages has started to 'work' better for the development of the economy, and second, the better a person works the more he gets." This was said by Vladimir Shcherbakov, chief of the wages department of the USSR Committee for Wages and Social Questions. He was speaking with a TASS correspondent on the first results of the introduction of the new system of wages in Soviet industry.

The new system started to be introduced in January this year. So far, it is operating at 4,000 enterprises with a total number of 3 million blue collar and white collar workers. Over the coming 2 years the new wage conditions will spread to 80 percent of industrial enterprises, and by the end of the 5-year plan (1990) to the whole of the country's industry.

As Vladimir Shcherbakov said, the principle at the basis of the system is: wages are determined by the quantity and quality of labor expended. Here, the state pays a person not simply for the volume of output produced or time worked, but for his participation in the production of a finished and high-quality product. [passage indistinct]

It used to happen that a lathe operator earned more than a qualified engineer. The new system has eradicated this injustice. Whereas the wages for a blue collar worker have risen by 20-25 percent, the salary of engineers, technicians, and designers has increased by 30-35, and in some cases up to 45 percent. [passage omitted]

Machine Building Fails To Meet Plans

PM220851 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 Sep 87 Second Edition p 1

[V. Shilov "Economic Review": "To Overcome 'Sentiments of Hopelessness.' Situation in the Machine-building Complex"; boldface passages as published]

[Text] The RSFSR machine-building complex includes more than 5,000 production and science-and-production associations and 433 scientific research and design organizations. Machine builders create approximately one-third of the republic's volume of industrial output. Over the past 6 years, thanks to the commissioning of new projects and the modernization of existing capacities, the production potential of the complex has increased 50 percent. Production of highly productive equipment has increased particularly quickly—by several times: processing centers, machine tools with digital program control, and flexible production modules. In the first year the average production growth rate at enterprises of the machine-building complex stood at 6.7 percent, which was appreciably higher than in industry as a whole.

However, at the beginning of this year the state of affairs in machine building worsened sharply. **More than 60 percent of enterprises are failing to fulfill the target with regard to the basic indicator—deliveries of equipment to clients and customers.** The national economy has not received the necessary quantity of large electric machines, low-power electric motors for machine tools with program control, machines for resistance welding, or batteries. The electric locomotive production schedule is maintained only to the extent of 67 percent. Machine tool builders have failed to supply hundreds of machine tools with digital program control and dozens of processing centers and forging and pressing machines. Delivery of the planned quantity of gondola cars, trucks, automobiles, progressive looms, and other extremely essential products is being held up. **Shortcomings in the work of machine building are having an adverse effect on the activity of the entire national economic complex.** Installation of equipment on power construction projects is lagging behind—which is exacerbating the power supply shortage. The setting up of equipment in new shops and the retooling of enterprises have slowed up. All this is not only delaying fulfillment of the present plans but could also have adverse consequences in subsequent years.

Whereas during the first 6 months the shortfall in deliveries of machine-building products amounted to R1 billion, the debt is now approaching R2 billion. What are the causes of the failings? The leaders of machine-building sectors advance as one of the chief causes failures in material supplies, as well as harm inflicted by the severe winter. All that did happen. There were miscalculations by the Gosplan and the Gossnab, and there were destructive frosts. But promptly taken measures eliminated the imbalance between production plans and material and technical supplies: Resource funds have been allocated in full. The winter failings were almost made up for in April. Nevertheless, the growth rate for machine-building production is lower than the average in industry. Of the 29 most important types of products, the targets have been fulfilled with regard to only 8. Of course, we still cannot do away with failures in supplies. But there are also many internal plant causes. Hardly any improvement is taking place in the use of metalworking equipment, particularly new equipment. On average, machine tools work hardly more than one shift. Processing centers, forging and pressing machines with digital program control, and equipment comprising automatic manipulators operate for just 1.3-1.7 shifts. The question today is this: **In order to make up for lost time and make good the arrears, it is necessary to organize three-shift working in machine-building production and to introduce round-the-clock schedules in particularly strained sectors.**

References to the stringency of state acceptance are a widespread explanation for the lag that has built up. More than half the debts of the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry and the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry have formed at enterprises where nondepartmental acceptance of finished products has been introduced. **At certain enterprises only half the products receive immediate acceptance.** Work on finishing off and remaking machines considerably lengthens the technological manufacturing cycle. Can the principledness of state acceptance serve as justification for a failure to fulfill plans? Of course not. Customers and clients need not just any equipment but only good-quality, reliable equipment. You would have thought that enterprises which have been working under conditions of state acceptance since last October should already have drawn proper conclusions for themselves and taken the necessary measures. But here are the official data. In July 3,000 low-power electric motors for automation and mechanization did not pass state acceptance at enterprises of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry; 1.9 million roller bearings and 520 trucks failed to do so at the Ministry of the Automotive Industry; 3,100 washing machines at the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building; 14,000 tape recorders at the Ministry of the Radio Industry; and 10,000 television sets at the Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry. This list could be continued.

The resolute toughening of production and technological discipline at every work place and the organization of an efficient production rhythm in every shop and at every enterprise are of significance today for improving product quality.

The failure to meet plans with regard to the basic production and economic indicators has put many machine-building enterprises in a complex financial position. Not one ruble has been added to incentive funds at Novocherkassk Electric Locomotive Building Plant, for example. Dozens of collectives have ended up in a similar situation. This is understandable, for wages and bonuses are now paid out only for the national economic end results, and machine builders have lost tens of millions in profits since the beginning of the year. This situation is particularly alarming and intolerable now that the sectors are going over to full economic accountability and self-financing of enterprises' economic and social development.

The laggardness in machine building demands extraordinary organizational and mobilizing measures. It is necessary, above all, to break with the "sentiments of hopelessness," whereby leaders of ministries and enterprises have resigned themselves to laggardness and are engaged more in seeking explanations than in effective measures. Party committees jointly with sector headquarters, economic leaders, and primary party organizations and party groups must create an atmosphere of high labor intensity in machine builders' collectives, turn to workers and specialists for advice, and realize their suggestions for improving matters in teams, sections, and shops. It is extremely important for supply ministries and Gossnab organs to ensure the priority supply of the whole list and range of materials to machine builders. It is a very important national economic and party task to overcome laggardness in the machine-building complex.

Small Enterprises Can Earn Foreign Currency

PM230911 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 2

[V. Tolstov "Commercial Review": "How Is Foreign Currency To Be Earned"]

[Text] The acquisition of foreign currency is not now as complex as it may appear at first glance. Restructuring has offered opportunities to enterprising leaders with some commercial imagination, opportunities which were formerly beyond a barrier made up of countless "This is not allowed."

Now it is possible to work in an enterprising fashion and to independently earn foreign currency for an enterprise's own needs without having to fight to get it from higher-ranking institutions. Enterprises have the right to seek out a partner abroad, to embark on "their own business" with that partner, and to market their output on the world markets.

But is there any hope for commercial success by a smaller enterprise, a local industry enterprise or a kolkhoz for example; is such an enterprise weighty enough for operations in the international business arena? Apparently yes. According to the opinion of specialists from the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, a favorable situation is now emerging for the development of small mixed enterprises for the production of consumer goods enjoying steady demand on the domestic and, of course, the world market. Many foreign firms are responding to proposals to invest funds in setting up small enterprises and are themselves coming up with similar project ideas.

For example, entrepreneurs from Kuwait have suggested the setting up of a small joint biscuit production unit. It appears that this product is in demand in Near East countries. Our own buyers are eager to buy such goods.

But how is a suitable foreign partner to be found for the manufacture of products which we need so much, and also for the marketing of these products on the world market? Here is some practical advice. First and foremost, try to give up all gigantomania. It is necessary to keep in mind the Western entrepreneur's mentality and the experience and traditions of the world market. There are numerous examples in which a business that seemed profitable "did not work out"; the output either could not stand up to the competition or failed to find a large enough market, and the firm "went down the drain."

This is why even the largest companies never run unnecessary risks in starting up new large-scale production processes. They think small to start with, setting up under their wing a mini-subsidiary operating on full self-capitalization. If the initiative is successful, business expands. If the results are negative, the financial collapse of the daughter branch does not have a particularly painful effect on the company's overall position. Thus, the risk factor is always taken into account by business people.

We also must restrain our habit of creating only "the mightiest" or "the largest," which may sound good in reports but is not always acceptable in practical business life, where real success is determined by prosaic matters like prime cost, quality, and profit. This means that, if you start on a small scale, you will soon find a suitable partner.

The USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade recently set up a special department for work with joint enterprises which is specifically engaged in helping future business partners to find each other. Let us suppose you are a plant director or a kolkhoz chairman. You will benefit from personal advice by Ministry of Foreign Trade specialists who will help you get a better idea of your own potential and requirements bearing in mind the world market situation. It is also possible to obtain by mail a technical task list, a kind of questionnaire whose questions enable you to find your way in a new undertaking. As a result, you will obtain assistance in the search for a firm interested in joint production (this will be tackled by Soviet trade missions abroad) and in conducting talks with it. If necessary, international law experts, financial specialists, and foreign trade association experts will be involved in these talks.

According to Ministry of Foreign Trade assessments, this will make it possible to set up a large number of enterprises for foodstuffs production within the State Agro-Industrial Committee system within a relatively short period; foodstuffs, moreover, which will always be in demand on the foreign market and will, consequently, produce a steady foreign currency profit for the enterprise owners. If business is successful, it will be possible to increase and expand output. As a rule, the agreements concluded with foreign firms contain provisions for increasing the fixed capital, which means increasing production.

An example of such cooperation, but in a different sphere, is provided by Moscow's Sergo Ordzhonikidze Plant, which started by setting up a smaller joint enterprise. The plant's proposal elicited an eager response by the West German firm Heinemann. Processing centers will be produced at the Soviet enterprise in cooperation with the West German firm.

In the opinion of Ministry of Foreign Trade specialists, there are tremendous reserves at the disposal of enterprises in local industry and consumer services, and even cooperatives for the processing of secondary raw materials. For example, a French firm recently expressed interest in the output manufactured by members of a cooperative using hide trimmings. The firm believes that goods made of this raw material could be marketed abroad. There is no prohibition on the cooperative's members collaborating with foreign partners, and this means that cooperatives also have an opportunity to earn foreign currency on a joint basis.

So, make a note in your notebooks: Yuriy Dremov is chief of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade Department for Work with Joint Enterprises. The telephone number for enquiries is 244-20-98.

Progress, Problems in Creating Cooperatives

PM181351 [Editorial Report] Moscow *Pravda* in Russian on 14 September 1987 in its Second Edition carries on page 2 under the headline "The Obstacles Have Not Been Removed" and the rubric "The Reader Raises the Problem" a selection of readers' letters on issues connected with individual labor activity and cooperative services.

The first letter, written by O. Lurye, a cooperative chairman, complains about serious delay in obtaining the cooperative's essential official seal from a nearby plant. The second letter, from D. Gatskan, deputy chairman of the Kishinev Gorispolkom, welcomes the innovation of cooperatives in the consumer goods and services sphere, recognizes the need for expansion, and outlines what his gorispolkom and local rayispolkoms are doing to promote that. Ye. Yezerskiy, chairman of a cooperative in Groznyy, complains of bureaucratic obstacles and delay on the part of Gosbank in providing credit. A. Sitnikov, chairman of a cooperative in Moscow Oblast, complains that "unwarranted" delays by militia at Vnukovo Airport and by staffers of the Oblast Struggle Against Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation service have resulted in his cooperative losing flowers and produce through spoilage. Finally, V. Kunets, an engineer from Voronezh, complains that the introduction of individual labor activity will instill in society "the spirit of money, the spirit of envy," and will produce "'Soviet businessmen'" who will be guided by the principle of "self first."

There then follows a "commentary by the Social Policy and Communist Education Department," which reads in full as follows:

"In just a short time, individual labor activity and the cooperative movement in the sphere of consumer goods production, consumer services, and public catering have given a good account of themselves, shown their usefulness, and promise to become a considerable help in providing the population with goods and services. All over the place people are setting up cooperative workshops producing household goods and furniture, tailor's studios where fashionable clothing can be ordered, knitwear establishments, photographic studios, hairdresser's studios, and centers for the repair of private cars, televisions, and radio sets, private coaching is developing, and homemade pelmeni [ravioli], cheburek [meat dish eaten in Crimea and Caucasus], and blini are becoming popular.

"Here are a few figures. In 15 oblasts, krays, and autonomous republics in the RSFSR, enterprises and organizations belonging to the Ministry of Trade have opened 22 public catering cooperatives with room for over 1,000 people and a monthly trade turnover of more than R400,000. Around 300 cooperatives are operating within the RSFSR Potrebsoyuz system. The first associations of this kind have appeared at enterprises belonging to the Ministry of Local Industry. Letters received by *Pravda* have quite a few kind words to say about the people who have taken on these chores.

"At the same time it cannot be said that it is easy for the new to gain a foothold in the country's socioeconomic life. It has to compete for a place against the forces of inertia, which hinder its establishment and development. That is also reflected in the editorial mailbag, particularly in the letters in today's brief survey.

"The writers of these letters complain about bureaucracy. In the letter from Groznyy, which you have just read, cooperative chairman Ye. Yezerskiy is rightly indignant at the fact that in order to solve clear and not particularly complicated questions the 'petitioner' has to 'secure' the signatures of 10 officials. There is much indifference in this work and a desire to dismiss the suggestions of enthusiastic people, and this stops people putting their plans into practice.

"Some people (in particular, engineer V. Kunets, whose letter is cited above), have seen cooperative and individual labor almost as a revival of private economic activity. This opinion is wrong, we believe. The use of individual and cooperative labor activity in the services sphere is dictated by the party's concern to further improve Soviet people's services. Both our own experience and that of other socialist countries show the benefit of and need for the skillful use of such economic forms in a socialist framework. They help to satisfy people's urgent needs most fully and to oust the 'shadow' economy and all kinds of abuses and thus encourage a real process of improving socioeconomic relations.

"In the development of cooperatives and individual labor activity harm results from excessive caution and the use by local organs of all manner of unjustified prohibitions as well as from haste and the pursuit of quantity. Soviets and their organs must be mindful of the end result and take care to ensure that all forms of individual and cooperative labor activity produce a tangible effect and that they extend on the widest possible scale to those types of service where the state service system is still not working properly."

Agricultural

Kirov Oblast Meets Grain Sale Target

PM231415 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Grain for the State"]

[Text] Kirov Oblast's working people have fulfilled the plan for the sale of grain to the state. Some 340,054 tonnes have already been sent to the granaries. Success has been achieved by using intensive techniques. Farms have met their own needs for winter rye seeds in full. The work of laying in spring grain is continuing. Unconventional measures are being used in the difficult weather to ensure that not a single plant is left in the grainfields.

Urgency of Harvest Situation Viewed

PM241113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 87 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial under the rubric "Harvest-87": "An All-out Effort To Bring in the Harvest. Completing Field Work in an Organized Fashion and Without Delays"]

[Text] A great deal of effort, care, and resources has been expended on growing the harvest. Yet fall has prepared another test for farmers. Bad weather is preventing them from completing the grain harvest on time and bringing in the potatoes, vegetables, and industrial crops. The danger of losses and spoilage of products has arisen.

Discussing the question of speeding up the completion of the harvest, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo characterized the prevailing situation as exceptionally tense. Nonetheless, the urgency of the situation has not yet been fully grasped everywhere. Hence the delays, lack of organization, and the inadequate maneuvering of people and machinery.

What is causing particular concern today? Millions of hectares of grain remain to be cut in the Non-Chernozem region and in the east of the country. On a substantial area unthreshed swathes are lying out in the rain. The vegetable conveyor is "grinding to a halt." The harvest of corn, sunflowers, sugar beets, potatoes, and cotton is lagging behind last year's. Feed procurement has virtually stopped in a number of places. Nonetheless, as the experience of many farms indicates, it is possible to win the struggle against the bad weather and bring in the harvest. The main thing is not to give up, not to despair, but to act energetically and with vigor. This is precisely what the best Altay, Tselinograd, and Omsk farms are doing. People who take into account the state of every field and use appliances which make it possible to enhance the terrain adaptability of machinery and to cut and thresh damp and flattened grain are winning the contest with the bad weather. Where it is impossible for the combines to pass, they resort to manual harvesting if there is no other solution. This is being done to avoid at all costs any grain being left out in the fields.

Everything that has been grown must be harvested and reliably stored as quickly as possible. There is no excuse for complacency and sluggishness today. In this situation local party and soviet organs are called upon to adopt resolute measures to mobilize manpower and material resources. By mid-September, grain on Leningrad Oblast farms, for instance, had been threshed on only one-fourth of the sown area. More than 50 percent of the grain remains to be harvested in Kustanay Oblast. However, Buryat, Irkutsk, and Chita Oblast farmers who have threshed less than one-third of the sown area are the greatest laggards.

The fate of the harvest is decided on the threshing floors and at grain-reception enterprises. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes could speed up procurement, but sometimes local interests take precedence over state interests. Grain is accumulating on threshing floors and getting wet under the rain. Many thousands of tonnes of grain are currently lying on farms in the Volgo-Vyatka Region, the Urals, and Rostov and Volgograd Oblasts. It is necessary to organize additional drying and round-the-clock operations. However, there are not enough drying facilities on farms, while at the USSR Ministry of Grain Products enterprises they are frequently operating at less than their full capacity. Because of a lack of departmental coordination and the indecisive stance of local party and agricultural organs the preservation and quality of the products are in jeopardy. Procurement workers are making poor use of economic incentives to accelerate the purchases of strong and durum wheat varieties. There is insufficient incentive for above-plan sales of grain. Agro-Industrial committee organs must also organize the counter sale of resources more efficiently. City dwellers have come to the farmers' assistance and machinery and transport facilities have been dispatched to the countryside. However, frequently the additional people and machinery are idling because of poor organization. The labor productivity of the helpers is low. Indeed, they are not particularly interested in working faster since their pay does not depend on the length or the quality of the harvest. Some potato fields are "teeming" with people, yet at the end of the day they do not even have a bag of potatoes each to show for their work. At the same time, the situation in the harvest of the staple crop number two is not exactly rosy in view of crop failures in a number of places. Purchases of potatoes from the population must be organized without delay. The procurement of all marketable vegetable resources must also be increased as much as possible, making full use of the potential of canning factories, workshops, and storage facilities.

There must be no foot-dragging in preparing livestock units for the winter. It is important to create normal conditions for people, to insulate livestock units, and to make sure they are overhauled on time. The feed stocks laid in in Georgia, Moldavia, and Kirovograd, Odessa, and Ryazan Oblasts so far are clearly inadequate. Farms in Kurgan, Tyumen, and Amur Oblasts have fulfilled less than 50 percent of their feed stock plans. What are their leaders and specialists waiting for? They are hoping that neighboring farms and the state will lend a hand. It is time to put an end to parasitic attitudes, to make strictly accountable according to the party rules people who have enough land, machinery, and other resources and yet condemn their livestock to meager rations year after year. At present it is possible virtually on any kolkhoz or sovkhoz to increase feed stocks by making skillful use of second and third cuttings of grass and utilizing crop production waste.

Next year's harvest, and especially the area allocated to winter crops, also requires the farmers' constant attention. Areas to be cultivated using intensive techniques are being expanded. Sowing is progressing more slowly than last year. There are quite a few farms where the seed has still not been sown although the optimum sowing periods have passed. A tense situation also prevails in the plowing of fallow.

The transportation of the harvested crops is not easy this year, especially where they have to be taken along cart-tracks and where there are no roads. It is therefore all the more annoying for drivers if they then have to spend time waiting at the elevator gate or at reception points. There are long delays, for instance, in unloading potato trucks at the Kurlovskiy consumer society procurement office in Vladimir Oblast. Frequently the idling of transport facilities is due to fuel shortages. The unfavorable harvesting conditions have led to increased fuel consumption. Furthermore, farmers have not been provided with adequate stocks. Hundreds of thousands of tonnes of additional diesel fuel and gasoline are needed. The USSR Gosplan and State Agro-Industrial Committee must determine agriculture's actual requirements for fuel and lubricants and ensure an uninterrupted delivery of these materials to the consumers.

The emergency situation in the fields must be countered with coordination and total mutual understanding between partners. Rayon agro-industrial associations must take charge of coordinating their actions. However, by no means all rayon agro-industrial associations are acting as true headquarters of the harvest campaign. What agricultural workers need are not telephoned instructions or intimidating orders but real, concrete help. Rayon agro-industrial associations must be familiar with the situation on every farm and, where necessary, move machinery promptly.

The difficult fall demands energetic steps from party organizations. Every rural Communist must regard himself as having been mobilized for field work and take an active part in saving the harvest. This will be the best proof of people's devotion to the cause of restructuring.

Farmers and their helpers have 2-3 weeks left. They must make an all-out effort, overcome the difficulties, and wrest the harvest from the grip of the bad weather! This is the only way to resolve the key state task of providing the country's population with food.

January-August Stockraising Figures Reported

PM240953 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 39, Sep 87 (Signed to Press 17 Sep 87) p 11

[Unattributed "Statistical Summary": "Stockraising on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"]

[Text] The editorial office has received USSR State Committee for Statistics figures for the state of stockraising on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in January-August 1987.

I. Production of Livestock Products [subhead]

The country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had the following results for the production of livestock products in January-August this year:

Indicators	Jan-Aug 1987	Jan-Aug 1987 as percentage of Jan-Aug 1986
Meat production (sale of livestock and poultry for slaughter, live weight), thousand tonnes	13,114	106
of which:		
cattle	7,477	107
pigs	3,357	107
sheep and goats	503	91
poultry	1,777	105
Gross milk yield thousand tonnes	58,599	102
Average milk yield per cow, kg	1,936	102
Hen eggs, millions	40,151	103
Average egg yield of laying hens, units	153	100.7

Kolkhoz and sovkhoz meat production increased by 764,000 tonnes in comparison with the same period last year. Meat production increased on farms in all union republics. The greatest increase in meat production in the RSFSR was achieved by farms in Murmansk, Kostroma, Ryazan, Lipetsk, Volgograd, Ulyanovsk, Orenburg, and Magadan Oblasts, the Udmurt ASSR, and Maritime, Stavropol, and Altay Krays. Meat production declined on farms in Ivanovo, Astrakhan, Rostov, and Sverdlovsk Oblasts and in the Kalmyk and Tuva ASSR's.

The gross milk yield in January-August 1987 was 1,102,000 tonnes more than in January-August last year. An increase in milk production was secured by stock unit workers in many union republics except the Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Moldavia, Tajikistan, and Armenia.

The greatest increase in milk production in the RSFSR was achieved by farms in Arkhangelsk, Murmansk, Tula, Kirov, Kemerovo, Tomsk, Chita, Ryazan, and Lipetsk Oblasts and Khabarovsk and Maritime Krays. Milk production declined on farms in Novgorod, Pskov, Kursk, Volgograd, Rostov, Kurgan, and Tyumen Oblasts and the Chechen-Ingush and North Osetian ASSR's.

Egg production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in January-August 1987 increased by 1,267 million compared with the same period last year.

II. Purchases of Livestock Products on All Categories of Farms [subhead]

Types of Product Purchased	Purchased During Jan-Aug 1987	Jan-Aug 1987 as Percentage of Jan-Aug 1986
Livestock and poultry (live weight), thousand tonnes	13,674	109 [see note below]
Milk, thousand tonnes	53,101	103
Eggs, millions	37,820	103

[Note: The growth rate was 104 percent when purchases by consumer cooperative organizations are excluded]

The volume of livestock and poultry sales to the state in the country in January-August 1987 increased by 1.15 million tonnes in comparison with the same period last year.

Livestock and poultry purchases increased considerably on farms in Volgograd, Saratov, Kuybyshev, and Ulyanovsk Oblasts, Stavropol and Altay Krays, Orenburg Oblast, the Bashkir and Udmurt ASSR's, and Voronezh and other oblasts.

Purchases of milk and dairy products increased by 1,676,000 tonnes during January-August 1987. Farms in all union republics except Tajikistan and Armenia ensured growth of milk sales to the state. There was a significant increase in milk sales on farms in Khabarovsk Kray, Kirov Oblast, Maritime Kray, Kemerovo, Tula, and Arkhangelsk Oblasts, the Udmurt ASSR, and Chita, Tomsk, Ryazan, and other oblasts.

Egg sales to the state in January-August 1987 increased by 1,073 million in comparison with the same period last year.

III. Production and Purchases of Livestock Products by Union Republic [subhead]

Jan-Aug 1987 as Percentage of Jan-Aug 1986

	Production			Purchases		
Union Republic	Meat	Milk	Eggs and Poultry	Livestock	Milk	Eggs
USSR	106	102	103	109	103	103
RSFSR	108	102	103	111	103	103
of which the Non-Chernozem Zone	106	103	103	108	104	103
Ukrainian	103	99.3	101	108	100.7	99.5
Belorussian	109	106	104	110	110	104
Uzbek	101	107	111	108	109	111
Kazakh	108	103	104	110	103	103
Georgian	103	100.9	100	101	102	102
Azerbaijan	108	99.5	109	107	102	107
Lithuanian	103	102	108	103	104	108
Moldavian	102	99.5	104	101	103	106
Latvian	103	102	100	104	104	103
Kirghiz	108	104	110	113	104	109
Tajik	106	99.4	108	104	99	107
Armenian	105	98	106	103	99	111
Turkmen	102	104	108	107	104	107
Estonian	101	103	99.5	103	106	102

IV. Livestock Numbers [subhead]

As of 1 September 1987 there were 97 million head of cattle on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. There were 28.9 million cows, being a decline of 357,000 compared with the same period last year. The pig population reached 60.6 million. Sheep and goats numbered 131.7 million. The number of poultry increased by 11.4 million and reached 807.7 million.

Scientific

'Progress-32' Cargo Ship Launched

LD240215 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0154 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Text] [No dateline as received]—In accordance with the program for the future work of the 'Mir' orbital scientificresearch complex, the automatic cargo-ship 'Progress-32'was launched in the Soviet Union on 24 September 1987 at 0344 (Moscow time) [2344 GMT on 23 September].

The purpose for launching the spacecraft is to deliver expendable materials and various cargoes aboard the 'Mir' manned complex.

The 'Progress-32' spacecraft has been placed in an orbit with the following parameters: apogee—267 kilometers; perigee—193 kilometers; period of revolution—88.8 minutes; inclination—51.6 degrees.

According to telemetric data the on-board systems of the automatic cargo ship are working normally.

Test Flights of New Jet Aircraft Reported

LD220948 Moscow TASS in English 0747 GMT 22 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 22 TASS—The new Soviet plane AN-74 braves both arctic frosts and desert heat. This is corroborated by recent tests of the jet liner over deserts of Turkmenia (a Soviet Central Asian republic). Test pilot Vladimir Tkachenko told TASS that the machine operated confidently this summer even at temperatures over 40 degrees centigrade.

In Tkachenko's opinion, the AN-74's successful flights in the south open new opportunities for using the jet whose main designation is ice reconnaissance in the arctic and antarctic. "The AN-74," the test pilot said, "is well adapted to operation under any extreme conditions."

The plane fitted out with two turboprop engines needs only 300 metres for its takeoff run. It can cruise at extremely low and 10-kilometre altitudes. Its range of velocities is between 160 and 700 km/hr, which is very important for thorough ice reconnaissance. It can carry about 10 tonnes of freight.

BRIEFS

Biological Space Research

Soviet technology to obtain super pure pharmaceuticals and biological substances in zero gravity has practically reached industrial level, our reporter has been told at the Institute of Space Studies in Moscow. Some of these agents obtained late last July by the crew of the Soviet-Syrian flight aboard the orbital complex Mir have been supplied to centers in Moscow and Leningrad for making highly effective vaccines against the flu and other infectious diseases. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 23 Sep 87 LD]